



IN THE
WORLD WAR

1917-1918-1919

PIPESTONE COUNTY

MINNESOTA



Class D 570

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Book .M61P5

PRESENTED BY



*They Served
to keep the Nation
from this-*

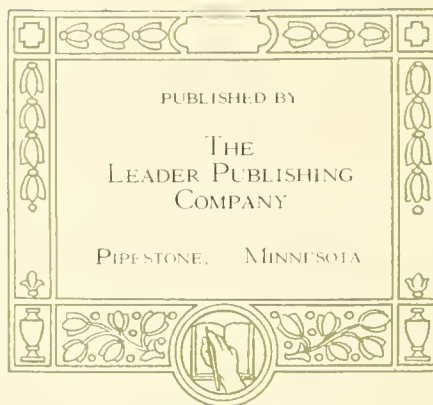




The Honor Roll



1917 --- 1918 --- 1919



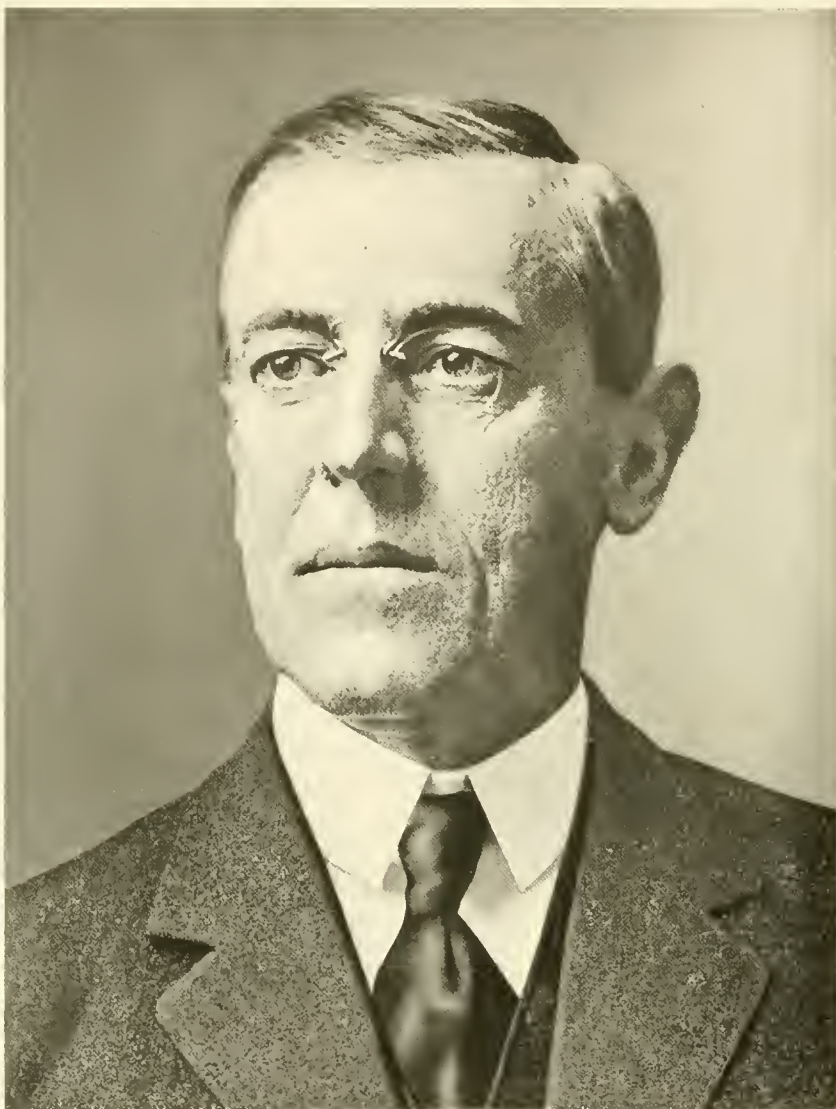
60
PUBLISHED
MAY 1922



An Honor Roll

Containing a Pictorial Record
of the gallant and courageous
men from Pipestone County,
Minn., U. S. A.,
who served in the Great War
1917 -- 1918 -- 1919





PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

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MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH

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GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

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Pipestone County's Honored Dead

CARLETON ASHTON — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 1st Co., Coast Defense Artillery. Entered service November 30, 1914; discharged 1917 because of physical disability. Died March 7, 1919.



PETER BAKKER — Holland, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Died November 3, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M., of influenza.

WALTER EDWARD BREIHOLZ—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. M, 53rd Inf. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas July, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne. Died December 18, 1918, at Recy-Sur-Oise, France, peritonitis.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



VIRGIL D. BRITT—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 852nd Aero Sqdr. Entered service Nov. 22, 1917; trained at Field No. 2, Hempstead, L. I.; departed overseas Aug. 31, 1918. Died November 8, 1918, at Aldershot, Eng., of pneumonia.



EDWARD PHILIP CADY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 4th Co., 2nd Bn. Inf., 1st Repl. and Tr. Corps. Entered service Aug. 12, 1918; trained at Camp Pike, Ark. Died October 13, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark., of pneumonia.



OLAUS BERTIN DYBEVAAG—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, Supply Co., 70th Inf. Trained at Camp Funston. Died October 12, 1918, at Camp Funston of pneumonia.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

IRVING BENJAMIN ENGEL-
BART—Pipestone, Minn. Cor-
poral, Co. B, 110th Inf. Entered
service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge; departed overseas
May 15, 1918. Killed in action
September 29, 1918.

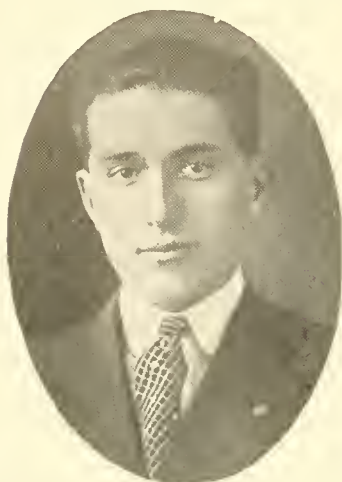


VICTOR ELMER HURD—Re-
gina, Canada. Private, Infantry.
Entered service July, 1918; train-
ed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.;
departed overseas Sept., 1918.
Died October 10, 1918, in France,
of pneumonia.

OLIVER SMITH HUYCK—Jas-
per, Minn. Seaman, second class,
U. S. S. Transport Bridgeport.
Entered service May, 1917; train-
ed at Great Lakes Naval Train-
ing Station. Accidentally
drowned October 17, 1918, near
Portsmouth, Va.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



JAMES WESLEY HRABAK—Holland, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 328th Inf. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas April 28, 1918; wounded in Argonne Forest, and killed instantly by bursting shell, during Argonne Offensive near Pylone, on October 11, 1918.

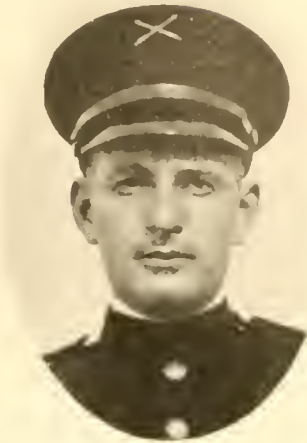
OSCAR IVERSON — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th Reg. Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 2, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 26, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne. Killed in action October 15, 1918, while charging Hill 240.



WILLIAM FRANKLIN KLINSING—Lewiston, Mont. Entered service Nov. 4, 1917; trained at Camps Lewis, Wash.; Mills, N. Y.; Merritt, N. J.; departed overseas in January, 1918; participated in action at Chateau Thierry and various other battles; calf of leg torn away by shrapnel at Chateau Thierry, on August 10, 1918; returned to U. S. February 21, 1919; operated on at Camp Lewis, Wash.; transferred to Fort Snelling; discharged July 22; brought to parental home in Pipestone on July 24, 1919; died July 26, 1919.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

KENNETH FRANCIS KING-SLEY—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, 32nd Brig. Coast Art. Corps. Entered service April 30, 1917; trained at Key West, Fla.; departed overseas April, 1918. Died July 13, 1918, in Base Hospital No. 101, St. Nazaire, France.



LOUIS LORDAHL — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. 63, 16th Bn., 163rd Inf. Entered service; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Died at Camp Dodge on October 13, 1918.

EDWIN KORSTAD — Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. B, 18th Inf. Entered service April 25, 1917; trained at Douglas, Ariz.; departed overseas June 10, 1917; battles, Argonne, Cantigny, St. Mihiel, Toul, Somme, Soissons. Wounded at Soissons. Killed in action October 7, 1918.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



A. J. KNUDSON — Hardwick, Minn. Signal Corps, Aviation Section. Entered service at Pipestone, Minn., Feb. 9, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; transferred on Feb. 20, 1918, to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field No. 1, Line 148, C. S. S. C. Was taken sick on Feb. 28, 1918; operated on March 1st, and died on March 5, 1918.

GEORGE OMER PUTNEY—Cazenovia, Minn. Private, Co. K, 345th Regt., 87th Div. Entered service Sept. 7, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike; mastoid operation. Died at Camp Pike March 31, 1918.



LOUIS OLSEN—Verdi, Minn. Private, 311th Trench Mortar Battery, 86th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918. Died October 17, 1918, at Casino, France, of pneumonia.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

ARTHUR CONRAD SMALLFIELD—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. C, 351st Inf. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Leg amputated June 3, 1919. Died June 10, 1919, of tuberculosis of the bone, at U. S. General Hospital, Denver, Colorado.



MARION M. SYNHORST — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. A, 130th Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., Camp Upton, L. I., and Camp Logan; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Chateau d'Putnois, and others. Killed in action November 7, 1918, at Chateau d'Putnois.

WILLIAM TEBBEN — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. G, 131st Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Died November 4, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M., of influenza.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



BERT TEBBEN — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. 19, 161st Depot Brigade. Entered service August 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Died December 12, 1918, at Camp Grant, of influenza.



JESSE WALTERS—Mansfield, Ohio. Private, Co. F, 347th Inf. Entered service Oct. 4, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark. Died Jan. 1, 1918, at Base Hospital, Camp Pike, of pneumonia.



EDWARD WARNKE — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 33rd Co., Infantry. Entered service July 1918; trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.; departed overseas October, 1918. Died October 24, 1918, in France, of pneumonia.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

JOHN WILLIAM WELLS—Holland, Minn. Private, 5th Trench Mortar Bn., Batt. C. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Ft. Hancock, N. J.; departed overseas Sept., 1918. Died on U. S. Transport in Brest port, France, of pneumonia, Oct. 1, 1918.



JOHN WILLIAM WENDLAND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. C, 59th Inf. Entered service July 16, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas July 5, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne; wounded in action Argonne Woods. Killed in action October 4, 1918, at Argonne Forest. Buried in Military Cemetery in Septsarges Woods, near southern edge, in grave No. 25.

RAY WILLIAMS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. M, 163rd U. S. Inf., 1st Div. Entered service Aug. 1, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M., and Camp Merritt, N. J.; departed overseas July 8, 1918. Killed in action in Argonne Forest October 1, 1918.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



ALBERT H. MICHAEL—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. K, 151st Inf. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas May, 1918; battle, Chateau Thierry. Killed in action August 19, 1918.

ORVILLE C. WRIGHT—Trosky, Minn. Corporal, Hdq. Co., 4th Inf., 3rd Div. Entered service Dec. 17, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Newport News; departed overseas April, 1918; battles, Argonne Forest, Chateau Thierry, Vesle River, Champagne. Killed in action October 4, 1918, in Argonne Forest.



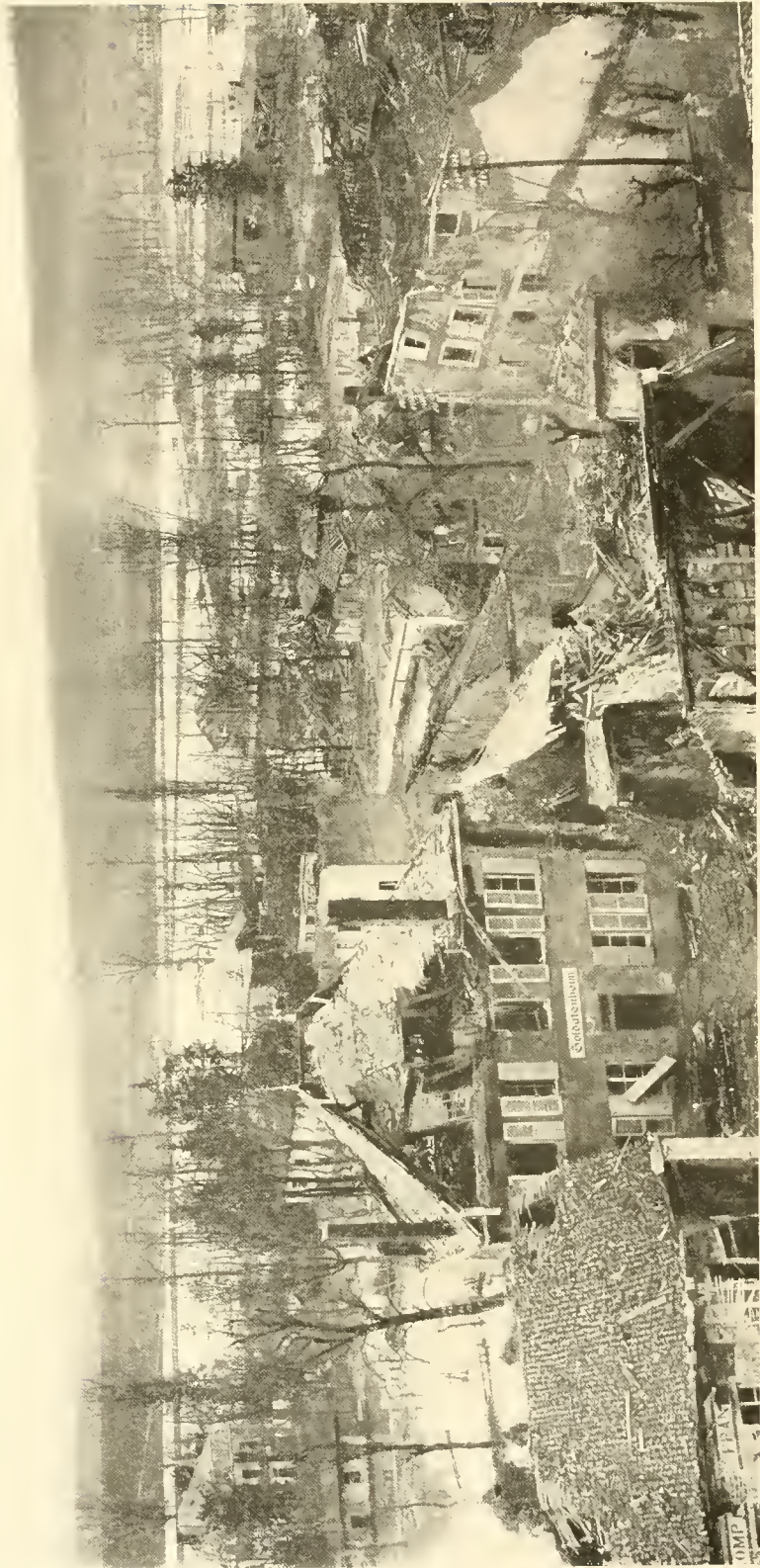
EDWARD ALDRIDGE—A Canadian soldier, died in Pipestone, Monday, November 18, 1918. He had made his home in this county for several months when he was taken sick. He had been wounded and gassed while in action with his contingent in France. A military funeral was held Thursday, November 21st, and burial was in the Catholic cemetery in Pipestone. No photograph available.

HENRY SCHNEIDERMAN—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. K, 58th Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, and Camp Stewart; departed overseas Sept. 18, 1918. Died in France October 8, 1918, of influenza. No photograph available.



SUTTER'S SOMME PY, ROAD THROUGH HINDENBURG LINE.

HONOR ROLL.



LOOKING FROM GRAND PRE ACROSS VALLEY WHERE INTENSE FIGHTING OCCURRED.



ARMY

WALTER E. ABRAHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 355th Machine Gun Co. Entered service April 26, 1918; trained at Camp Funston; departed overseas June 3, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Champagne; gassed Nov. 2, 1918 at Argonne forest.

BENJAMIN HARRISON ADAMS—Trosky, Minn. Wagoner, Co. G, 109th Ammunition Train, 34th Div. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas Sept. 15, 1918.

NOAH J. ADAMS—Ottawa, Minn. Private, 39th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Upton, N. Y.; departed overseas June 7, 1918.

ELMER A. ALEXANDER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Gas Company 1603. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June, 1918.

CARL G. ALSTAD—Jasper, Minn. Private, first class, Troop G, 6th Cavalry.

HAROLD M. ALSTAD—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 8, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June 27, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Sedan.

JOHN ALTHOFF—Addieville, Ill. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

WILLIAM H. ALTHOFF—Addieville, Ill. Corporal, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.



HONOR ROLL



HOWARD R. ALTON—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 34th Reg., C. A. C. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Camp Eustis, Va.

HARRY SEVERT AMUNDSON—Ruthton, Minn. Private, Co. 1, 341st Inf., 86th Div. Entered service June 22, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas August, 1918.

EURA PAGLE ANDERSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Engineers' Corps. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

KENNETH GEORGE ANDERSON—Hatfield, Minn. Musician, 321st Field Art., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.; departed overseas May 19, 1918; battles, Toul, Maubache, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne.

STEPHEN E. ANDERSON—Ruthton, Minn. Band Sergeant, 351st Inf. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas August, 1918; battles on the lines in Alsace.

FRANK T. ARROWSMITH—Holland, Minn. Private, Medical Corps. Entered service Dec. 4, 1917; trained at Fort McPherson, Ga.; departed overseas Sept., 1918; served in Provisional Base Hospital, Unit No. 8, and Camp Hospital No. 27, Tours, France.

FRANCIS A. APFELD — Lansing, Mich. Sergeant, first class, Handley-Page Bombing Squad. Entered service Dec. 1, 1918; trained at Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.

CYRIL CHARLES AUTHIER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. B, 13th Batt., Inf. Entered service August 8, 1918; trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas.

PHILIP OELSIM AUTHIER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. C, 72nd Engineers. Entered service Feb. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Humphreys; departed overseas June 21, 1918.

JOHN FAY BALDWIN—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. I, 2nd Reg., S. A. T. C. Entered training October, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

HALSEY CLAY BALDWIN—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 31st Brigade, C. A. C. Entered service May 4, 1917; trained at Camp Johnston, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; departed overseas March, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

EDWARD BACKLUND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 21, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas August 30, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

MILTON BACKLUND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. E, Fourth Corps, Artillery Park. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas September 3, 1918.

FIN ELVIN BALDRIDGE—Lake Wilson, Minn. Wagoner, Artillery. Entered service December 8, 1917; trained at Fort McArthur, Texas; departed overseas May 30, 1918; battle, Argonne.

CHARLES EDMOND BAILEY—Winner, S. D. Sergeant, Bat. C, 12th Reg., F. A. R. D. Entered service April 7, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

FRANK BARKLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 311th Ammunition Train, 80th Div. Entered service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas September, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



WILLIAM E. BANISTER—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Engineers, Forestry. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp America, Washington, D. C.; departed overseas May 10, 1918.

HOWARD M. BARTON—Private, 4th Trench Mortar Batt. Entered service Jan. 10, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; departed overseas May 20, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest.

JESSE MARK BATEMAN—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, 6th Cavalry. Entered service January 8, 1918; trained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; departed overseas April, 1918.

CARL BACKSTROM — Pipestone, Minn. Cook, Co. I, 47th Inf., 4th Div. Entered service in January, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; departed overseas in May, 1918.

DONALD M. BARTON—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. B, 35th Inf., 18th Div. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Nogales, Ariz.

IRA JACOB BENDER—Kent, Ill. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

ARTHUR BECK—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 10, 1918.

WILLIAM WALTER BECKER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Coast Artillery. Entered service Dec. 1, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks, and Fort McArthur, Texas; departed overseas June 10, 1918.

FRANK D. BEMIS—Ruthton, Minn.
Private, Medical Corps, 35th Div.
Entered service June 21, 1918; trained
at Fort Sill, Okla.

SEVERT JOHN BIM—Jasper, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers. En-
tered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained
at Camp Forrest, Ga.

OLIE G. BOLAND—Jasper, Minn.
Corporal, Infantry. Entered service
April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Travis,
parted overseas June 18, 1918; battles,
St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne Forest.

ROYAL H. BONGYE—Los Angeles,
Cal. Corporal, Bat. E, 12th Reg., F.
A. R. D. Entered service April 7,
1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

FRANK MICHAEL BONNEVILLE—
Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th
Inf. Entered service June 20, 1917;
trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; depart-
ed overseas October 13, 1918.

HERMAN BOUMA—Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Infantry. Entered service
July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wads-
worth; departed overseas August 20,
1918.

JACOB BOUMA—Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Mach. Gun Batt. Entered
service Feb. 25, 1917; trained at Camp
Sevier; departed overseas May 15,
1918; battles, Ypres Front, Kimmel
Hill; wounded at Le Selle River.

FREDERIC CECIL BRIGGS—Pescha-
war, India. Brigadier Major, English
Army. Entered service 1908. Com-
mander of regiment in Mesopotamia
during all battles; received D. S. O.
and Military Cross.



HONOR ROLL



J. A. BRINK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 343rd Inf., Co. D. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

CLARENCE J. BRITT—Pipestone, Minn. Cook, 107th Aero Sqd. Entered service February 10, 1918; trained at Carlstrom Field, Fla.

HERMAN BREDFELDT—Pipestone, Minn. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash; departed overseas Aug. 20, 1918.

ARTHUR BROCKHOUSE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Infantry. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

ROBERT WESTON BROSE—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, U. of M. Base Hospital No. 26. Entered service Dec. 23, 1917; trained at Ft. McPherson, Ga.; departed overseas May 4, 1917.

FRANK FREDERICK BROCKBERG—Trosky, Minn. Mechanic, Co. C, 351st Reg., 88th Div. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Greene.

MILLO McCLELLAN BROOKS—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Hdq. Co., 32nd Brigade, C. A. C. Entered service May 5, 1917; trained at Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida; departed overseas March 22, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, action northeast of Verdun.

PAUL F. BROWN—Minneapolis, Minn. Major, Medical Corps, 361st Infantry, 91st Div. Battles, Argonne Forest line for 26 days.

FLOYD WILSON BROWN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 440th Depot Detach. Eng. Entered service Nov. 27, 1917; trained at Camp Devens, Mass.; departed overseas Jan., 1918.

LEW WILLIAM BROWN—Pipestone, Minn. Lance corporal, 20th Canadian Batt. Entered service April 23, 1917; trained at Windsor, Ont., Can.; departed overseas April 30, 1917; battles, Hill 70, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Mons; wounded, Arras, August 28, 1918; gassed, Arras, August 27, 1918.

GARFIELD W. BROWN—Glencoe, Minn. Major, 30th Reg., 8th Co., Training Bn. Entered service June 15, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Camp Perry, Camp Dodge and Fort Logan.

HARRY SYLVESTER BROOKS—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 326th Mounted Guard. Entered service August 5, 1918; trained at Camp Hill, Va.

JOSEPH D. BRUNS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Co., Eng. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

VICTOR BUYSSE—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. I, 88th Reg., Inf. Entered service September, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

CLIFFORD HERBERT BRUSH—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. I, S. A. T. C. Entered training Dec. 20, 1917; trained at University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Ia.

WILLIAM J. BRUSH—Pipestone, Minn. Captain, Co. A, 107th Engineers. Entered service May 15, 1917; trained at University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Ia.; departed overseas Jan. 13, 1917.



HONOR ROLL.



MILO ORION BRUSH—Pipestone, Minn. First Lieutenant, Medical Corps. Entered service July, 1918; trained at base hospital.

GERRIT BYLSMA—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

CLARENCE BOELTER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 13, Casual. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

HERMAN C. BUHMAN—Airdie, Minn. Private, Co. K, Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Wadsworth, S. C.

HAROLD BUTCHER—Trosky, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct. 14, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

JOHN BURCH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 802 Motor Transport. Entered service October, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

LESTER H. BURG—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, 19th Military Police. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

HIRAM ALBERT BURG—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Co. D, 346th Inf. Entered service Sept 7, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark; departed overseas Aug. 23, 1918.

HENRY CARLSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 42nd Engineers. Entered service March 28, 1918; trained at American University; departed overseas May, 1918.

JOSEPH A. CARLSON—Wheaton, Minn. Private, 161st Hdqtrs. Detach., 8th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

FOSTER E. CARSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 12th Co, 2nd Reg., Air Service. Entered service December 14, 1917; trained at Camp Hancock.

JAMES J. CARSON—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Batt. A, 151st F. A. Entered service July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Mills; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, Champagne; gassed, Argonne and Chateau Thierry.

HERBERT P. CARSTENSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

GEORGE L. CARLTON—Trosky, Minn. Master Signal Electrician, Co. C, 221st F. S. Battalion. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp Vail, N. J.

EARL EUGENE CHATTELLE—Sioux Falls, S. D. Corporal, 109th Amm. Train. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Oct. 17, 1918.

FAY DANIEL CHAPMAN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Co. M, 136th Infantry. Entered service July 27, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; discharged 1918 because of physical disability.



HONOR ROLL.



ERNEST O. CHENEY—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Batt. B., 12th Reg., F. A. R. D. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

HARRY ROBERT CHENEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Mobile Hosp. Unit No. 101, 82nd Div. Entered service Dec. 12, 1917; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; departed overseas November 11, 1918.

ELMER DEWEY CLAYTON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service May 23, 1918; trained at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

JACOB M. CLAUSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, 118th, Co. D, Infantry. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 11, 1918; battles, Ypres; wounded at Bellicourt.

HERMAN F. CONRAD—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. B, 342nd Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 12, 1918.

LESLIE REED COLVIN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Bat. A, 73rd Art. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Fort Levett; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

WALTER KYRWOOD COOK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 2nd Reg., 1st Co., S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct., 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

JAMES ALFRED CLOUD—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Coast Artillery, Bat. C, 34th Div. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Stuart, Va.

JOHN LEO COUGHLAN—Ward, S. D. Private, Engineers' Replacement. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

CHARLES J. CUNNINGHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Supply Co., 151st F. A. Entered service June 9, 1917; trained at Camp Hill, Va.; departed overseas March, 1918; battles, Bacarrat, Champagne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Toul, Meuse-Argonne; gassed, Champagne.

LEON CUNNINGHAM — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 3rd Co., 4th Bn., Inf. Trained at Central Officers' Training Camp, Camp Pike; entered service August 15, 1918; departed overseas December 2, 1918.

MOSES CROW—Niobrara, Neb. Private, first class, Co. 257, Med. Corps. Entered service February 3, 1918; trained at Camp Logan, Texas.

WALTER H. CUNNINGHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Rct. Co., Engineers. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JAMES DUSTIN COGSWELL—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Air Service. Entered service April 28, 1917; trained at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, O.; departed overseas June 22, 1918.

WILLIAM LAURENCE DALTHORP—Edgerton, Minn. Sergeant, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1917; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas August 28, 1918.

HARRY N. DEMARAY—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, first class, 91st Aero Squadron. Entered service August 9, 1917; trained at Kelly Field, Texas; departed overseas Oct. 27, 1917; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.



HONOR ROLL.



ANTONE DEMUTH — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Artillery. Entered service July 26, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August 28, 1918.

EDWARD DEMUTH — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Base Hospital. Entered service August 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

MATHEW DI NICOLA — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. C, 319th Field Signal Battalion; overseas.

ELI DE SCHEPPER—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Utility, A. M. C. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

LEWIS DE SCHEPPER — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. F, 55th Inf., 7th Div. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept., 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

HAROLD J. DESTICHE—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 56th Engineers. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Washington Barracks, D. C.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

THEOPHIEL DE WITTE—Jasper, Minn. Private, first class, 3rd Corps, Art. Park. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August 28, 1918.

FLOYD VERN DITMEYER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. F, 327 Inf., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas April 25, 1918; battles, Argonne, Toul, Lorraine sector; wounded, Argonne, machine gun bullet in hand; gassed, Toul sector.

ERNEST DOCK—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918; battles, Argonne.

HERMAN DOCK—Jasper, Minn. Private, 305th Art. Entered service Feb. 20, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas April 20, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry.

WALTER DOCK—Jasper, Minn. Private, M. G. and 5th Cav. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Fort Bliss, Texas.

WILLIAM MARCUS DODGE—Edgerton, Minn. Cook, first class, 5th Co., 161st Depot Brig., Inf. Repl. and Trng. Troops. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

PETER DE BOER—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. G, Inf., 388th Reg. Entered service October 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

THEO. DE BOER—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. L, 50th Inf. Entered service Jan. 10, 1918; trained at E. Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

WESLEY EDWARD DOMS—Woodstock, Minn. Sergeant, Co. E, 136th Div. Inf. Entered service July 12, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas, August, 1918.

ROLAND DONALDSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Co. D, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 15, 1917. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October 13, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 30th and 95th Aero Sqdr. Entered service May 7, 1917; trained at Camp Kelley, Texas; departed overseas Aug. 23, 1917; battles, Chateau Thierry, Champagne, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

JAMES M. DUGAN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 116th Engineers. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Humphrey, Va.; departed overseas Sept. 25, 1918.

THOMAS F. DUGAN — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 59, 163rd D. B. Entered service July 23, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Dix.

ERNEST HENRY DRUMM—Trosky, Minn. Corporal, Co. A, 136th Inf. Entered service June 26, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October, 1918.

CHARLES HERMAN DRUMM—Ruthon, Minn. Private, 58th Pioneer, Co K, Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

MELVIN A. EGGEN—Jasper, Minn. Private, 2nd Batt., 12th Co. Entered service October, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

THEO. JOHN EGGERS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Battery C, 319th F. A., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; departed overseas May 18, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne.

HELMER C. EINUNG—Jasper, Minn. Private, Engineers. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at American University, Washington, D. C.; departed overseas May 10, 1918.

JOHN N. EINUNG—Jasper, Minn. Musician, 362nd Inf., 91st Div. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas July 5, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders.

GUNNAR JOHAN EKBLOM—Verdi, Minn. Private, first class, Co. G, 305th Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 14, 1918.

JOHN EDWARD ELLINGSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. F, 56th Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 10, 1918.

HENRY ERKS—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Infantry. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

EDWARD JOHN EVANS—Sioux Falls, S. D. Corporal, Signal Corps. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

SEYMOUR L. ELLIOTT—Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, Dental Corps. Entered service June, 1918; trained at University of Michigan Training Camp.

IRA WILTON EVANS—Edgerton, Minn. Sergeant. Entered service Sept. 20, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas July 18, 1918; wounded and gassed, battles unknown.

LLOYD LEGLER EVANS—Pipestone, Minn. Pilot, 88th Aero Sqdr. Entered service April 12, 1917; trained at Kelley Field, Texas; departed overseas October, 1917; battles, Chateau Thierry.



HONOR ROLL.



MORRIS TEDD EVANS—Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, 57th Inf., R. A. Entered service June 3, 1918; trained at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

WILLIAM D. EVANS — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Field Artillery. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 24, 1918; battles, Argonne, Champagne, gassed in Argonne.

FRANK H. EVERETT—Jasper, Minn. Private, 341st Field Hosp. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.

ROBLEY D. EVANS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 6th Co., 1st Reg., University of Minnesota S. A. T. C. Entered training October, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

GEORGE FAIRBANKS—Deer River, Minn. Private, Artillery. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

WILLIAM PERLEY FARMER—Airlie, Minn. Corporal, Co. K, 58th Pioneer Infantry. Transferred to Hdq. Co., 4th Corps, Artillery Park. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 3, 1918; with Army of Occupation in Germany after Nov. 11, 1918.

ALBERT JOHN FEYEREISEN—Stillwater, Minn. Private, Co. G, 387th Inf. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

GABRIEL A. FEYEREISEN — Hudson, Wis. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918; battles, Champagne and Verdun.

OTTO WILLIAM FOLKERT—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. G, 360th Inf. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Tex.; departed overseas June 14, 1918.

ELMER J. FOSS—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, 118th Co., 30th Div. Entered service Aug. 30, 1917; departed overseas August 2, 1918; battles, Somme; wounded twice during engagement at Somme.

OLE HARTVIG FLATBERG—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, Co. C, 340th Inf. Entered service Sept. 6, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

OSCAR E. FLATBERG—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. L, 70th Inf. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, Kan.

IRA MILTON FORD — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. I, Vet. Corps, Med. Dept. Entered service December 19, 1917; trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

JOHN FLEMING—Woodstock, Minn. Sergeant, Hdq. Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div. Entered service Sept. 20, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas August 16, 1918.

THOMAS WALTER FLETCHER — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 307th Eng., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, Camp Mills; departed overseas, May 17, 1918.

LEO THOMAS FLOODY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, M. G. Co. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Hancock, Ga.



HONOR ROLL.



JOHN FRAHM, JR.—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Hq. Detach., F. A. B. F. C. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

CARL E. FREDERICKS—Jasper, Minn. Private, Hq. Co., 362nd Inf., 91st Div. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas July 4, 1918.

MORRIS ANAUS FREDERICKSEN—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Artillery. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

JOHN FRERK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. K, 320th Inf. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 1, 1918.

WILLIAM WILBUR FRICK—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 4th Eng. Tr. Reg. Entered service Feb. 20, 1918; trained at Camp Humphreys, Va.

EMIL FRICK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Began training Oct., 1918, at University of South Dakota.

GEORGE FROMING—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Depot Co. 1, Signal Corps. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M., and St. Paul, Minn.

FRANKLIN SMITH FUNK—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, first class, 804th Aero Squad. Entered service Sept. 22, 1917; trained at Air Service Mech. School, at St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK ELVIN FURCHNER—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, Quartermaster Corps. Entered service May 16, 1918; trained at Fort Jay, N. Y.

EDWIN THOMAS GATHIER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Reg. Hdq., 136th Inf. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October, 1918.

ANDREW GAMBER—Carpenter, S. D. Corporal, Co. B, 157th Inf. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas Aug. 7, 1918.

JOHN GAZETTE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, M. G. Co., 20th Inf. Entered service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, Kan.

HARM GEERDES—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Bat. E, 331st F. A., 86th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, and Camp Robinson; departed overseas Sept. 30, 1918.

GEORGE A. GINZEL—Ruthlon, Minn. Sergeant, Co. S, 168th Div. Entered service April 4, 1917; trained at Kelley Field, Texas.

HAROLD EMERY GLOVER—Raymondville, Texas. Private, 12th Ret. Co., 2nd Bn., Eng., Replacement Troops. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN NICHOLAS GEORGE—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Batt. C, 333rd H. F. Art. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



ABEL A. GREEN—Ruthton, Minn. Private, 339th Field Art. Entered service January, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas August, 1918.

ARTHUR F. GREEN—Ruthton, Minn. Sergeant, Med. Corps. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

GLENN OGDEN GROSS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 5th Depot Bat., Sig. Corps. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; departed overseas July 16, 1918.

EDWIN GRUNDLER — Edgerton, Minn. Corporal, Service Co. Sten. Entered service Dec. 13, 1917; trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

JOHN C. GRUNDLER — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. A, 311th Eng. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas August, 1918.

WALTER EDWARD GRUNDLER—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Co. E, 362nd Inf. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis and Am. Lake, Wash.; departed overseas July 6, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne; wounded, Argonne.

THOMAS GRIFFIN — Verdi, Minn. Private, first class, 67th Reg. Art. Entered service Dec. 8, 1917; trained at Ft. Baker, Cal.; departed overseas July 26, 1918.

GEORGE POULIN GURLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Captain, 350th Inf. Entered service May 11, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas Aug. 11, 1918; battles, Haute, Alsace sector and Toul sector.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

WILLIAM HANDBERG — Jasper Minn. Private, Base Hosp., Med. Det. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

MARK HERMAN HANEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Rct. Co., Eng. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

ALFRED AUGUST HANSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Rct. Co., Bn. 2. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

WALTER C. HAUER—Minneapolis, Minn. Private, first class, 20th Reg. Eng. Entered service Feb. 15, 1918; trained at Camp American University, Wash., D. C.; departed overseas March 29, 1918.

GEORGE HANSEN — Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, 52nd A. L. C. A. C., Co. C. Entered service Dec. 6, 1917; trained at Fort McArthur, Tex.; departed overseas May 26, 1918; battles, Argonne and Meuse.

HAROLD WITCOMBE HATCH — Holland, Minn. Mechanic, Co. K, 35th Inf. Entered service Feb. 11, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, Kan.; departed overseas June 3, 1918; battles, Argonne and St. Mihiel; gassed, St. Mihiel.

ROY HARRISON—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Batt. A, 67th Reg. C. A. C. Entered service Dec. 13, 1917; trained at Fort Baker, Cal.; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

JOHN RALPH HARMSEN — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service June 4, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



AUGUSTUS B. HARCHIS — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. E, 53rd Inf., 6th Div. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas June 6, 1918; battles, Vosges, Meuse and Argonne.

GUY EVANS HAZELTON — Pipestone, Minn. Cook, Co. D, 5th Corps Art. Park, Truck Co. D. Entered service April 7, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Jackson, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 23, 1918.

GEORGE LAWRENCE HECK — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

HERMAN HENRY HEESCH — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 2, U. of M. Tr. Detach. Entered training Aug. 15, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

JOHN F. HEESCH — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 113th Eng., 38th Div. Entered service June 15, 1918; trained at Camp Shelby, Miss.; departed overseas Sept. 15, 1918.

RICHARD ARTHUR HEFFRON — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 30th Co., 20th Eng. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp American University; departed overseas May, 1918.

LAWRENCE OLIVER HEFNER — Ruthton, Minn. Private, M. G. Co., 38th Inf. Entered service June 23, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918; battles, Montfaucon on Verdun front.

DENNIS PATRICK HENNESSY — Woodstock, Minn. Private, first class, Aviation. Entered service July 15, 1918; trained at Overland Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

WALTER E. HENDREN — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. E, 163rd Inf. Entered service Mar. 31, 1917; trained at Lewiston, Idaho; departed overseas Dec. 15, 1917; battles, gassed before battle of Chateau Thierry.

HARRY B. HENWOOD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne.

ALBERT J. HELLAND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. E, Prov. Field Hosp. Entered service April 27, 1918; trained at Fort Riley, Kans.

FRANCIS S. HENDREN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. A, 29th Eng. Entered service July, 1917; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; departed overseas Dec., 1917.

JOHN B. HOUSELOG—Woodstock, Minn. Private, first class, 328th Inf., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas May 1, 1918; battles, Toul Sector, St. Mihiel and Argonne.

MILES A. HENDREN—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, 801st Aero Sqdr. Entered service Jan. 24, 1918; trained at Camp Sevier; departed overseas April 23, 1918.

CLIFFORD OLIVER HERHEIM—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 130th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 16, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 16, 1918; battles, Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne.

MELVIN OSCAR HERHEIM—Jasper, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 315th Eng. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Tex.; departed overseas June 10, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne.



HONOR ROLL.



ARTHUR CHRISTIAN HERMANSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Engineers Corps. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HARRY L. HESS—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 794th M. T. C., C. A. Entered service March 22, 1918; trained at Camp Eustis, Va.

FRANK A. HILLIARD—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. 9, 3rd Bn., 165th Depot Brigade. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

MARTIN J. HOVLAND — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. C, 311th Eng. Entered service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918.

HENRY W. HINZ—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Camp Stewart; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

ARTHUR ALBERT HOLMES—Ruth-ton, Minn. Seaman; entered service March 29, 1918; trained at Great Lakes, N. T. S.; departed overseas in August, 1918.

CHARLES HENRY HORNER—Pipe-stone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Jan. 2, 1918; trained at Camp Greene; departed overseas May 9, 1918.

EUGENE GRANT HOMERSHAM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. H, 34th Eng. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; departed overseas July 7, 1918.

ROY HOMERSHAM — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

GERARD ADRIAN HOOG — Woodstock, Minn. Sergeant, Batt. D, 2nd Reg., F. A. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

CHARLES NOEL HOTCHKISS — Pipestone, Minn. Batt. A, 65th Art. C. A. C. Entered service Feb. 1, 1917; trained at Fort Rosencrans, Cal.; departed overseas Feb. 24, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Champagne.

ALBERT R. HOWARD — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 1st M. G. Co. Bn., 1st Div. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 27, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel and Argonne.

CHARLES B. HOWARD — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 423rd Tel Bn. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas Oct. 25, 1918.

FRANK M. HIRMER — Marshall, Minn. Private, Artillery and Infantry. Entered service June 27, 1918; trained at Camp Logan, Tex.

GEORGE PAUL HIRMER — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 8, 2nd Reg. Entered service Sept., 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HENRY H. HIRMER — Ruthon, Minn. Private, 331st Bat. E, 80th Div.; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 2, 1918.



HONOR ROLL



JOHN F. HUBNER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

HERBERT CLAUS HUEBNER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 30th Inf., Supply Co., 3rd Div. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918; trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.; departed overseas October 1, 1918.

NICK HUDSTED—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 163rd Depot Brigade. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Deming, N. M.

FRED W. HUEMOLLER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Motor Trans., F. A. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Univ. of Cincinnati; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

JOHN HUEMOLLER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. B, 326th Inf. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 29, 1918; battles, Argonne and St. Mihiel; gassed in Argonne Forest.

MARVIN LUTTRELL HUGHES—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 39th Coast Art., Bat. D, 13th Div. Entered service March 16, 1918; trained at Fort Flagler, Wash., and Fort Worden, Wash.

GEORGE EDWARD HUIBREGTSE—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. G, 130th Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Logan; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Amiens, Argonne, St. Mihiel; gassed at St. Mihiel.

CHARLES ROBERT HRABAK—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. D, 151st Inf. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD HENRY HUNT—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 151st F. A., Batt. A. Entered service July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Mills, L. I.; departed overseas October 18, 1917; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne; gassed in Argonne Forest.

WILLIAM JAMES HUSTON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.

EDGAR MELVIN IVERSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Troop F, 6th Cavalry. Entered service Jan. 12, 1918; trained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

ROYAL HERMAN JURGENSEN—Jasper, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, and also a member of Co. M, 1st Infantry, 63rd Division. Entered service March 1, 1917; trained at Schofield Barracks and Camp Zachary Taylor.

RICHARD M. HILAN—Trosky, Minn. Mechanic, Infantry. Entered service June 26, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Nov. 13, 1918.

CARL WALTER ISLE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 194th Reg., 97th Div., 160th M. G. Bat. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

HOLGER JACOBSEN—Tyler, Minn. Private, 19th Co., 161st D. B. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

MILTON HENRY JACKSON—Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas September, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



WILLIAM GARDINER JACKSON—
Woodstock, Minn. Private, 23rd Repl.
Troops. Entered service Sept. 4,
1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

WALTER JOHANNES JANSEN—
Holland, Minn. Private, first class,
Hdq. Co., 346th Inf., 87th Div. Entered
service Sept. 19, 1917; trained at
Camp Dodge, Camp Pike and Camp
Dix; departed overseas August 23,
1918.

REX M. JAYCOX—Pipestone, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C. Unit. Entered
training Oct. 14, 1918; trained at Uni-
versity of Minn.

CHRIS. THOMAS JEPSEN—Pipe-
stone, Minn. Private, Co. 16, 399th
Inf. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918;
trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

JESSE LEE JENSEN—Pipestone,
Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Tr. De-
tach. Entered training Sept. 19, 1918;
trained at Dunwoody Institute, Min-
neapolis, Minn.

NEILS P. JENSEN—Ruthton, Minn.
Private, 352nd Reg., 88th Div. Entered
service Sept., 1917; trained at
Camp Dodge and Camp Pike; de-
parted overseas May, 1918.

HERMAN OTTO JOHANNSEN—
Pipestone, Minn. Private, 161st Depot
Brigade. Entered service Sept. 3,
1918; trained at Camp Grant and
Baltimore, Md.

CLARENCE LEROY JOHNSON—
Ruthton, Minn. Sergeant, 23rd and
20th Inf., 2nd Div. Entered service
Jan., 1914. Departed overseas Aug-
ust, 1917; battles, Chateau Thierry,
St. Mihiel, Rheims and Sedan.

EARL CEDRIC JOHNSON — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. 1, 21st Eng. Entered service May 15, 1918; trained at Dunwoody Institute; departed overseas August 31, 1918.

ELMER C. JOHNSON — Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Co. B, 48th Inf. Entered service Feb. 6, 1918; trained at Camp Hill, Newport News, Va.

JOYCE FRANCIS JOHNSTON — Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, 41st Infantry, 10th Div. Entered service May 15, 1917; trained at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Sheridan, Ill.

MARTIN N. JOHNSON — Hilen, Minn. Private, Bat. D, 33rd F. A., 86th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept., 1918; battle, Argonne.

GEORGE JORDAN — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne.

STEWART WILHELM JOHNSON — Ruthon, Minn. Lieutenant, Infantry. Trained at Camp Dodge; entered service October 25, 1918.

WALTER JURGENSON — Hilen, Minn. Private, first class, 86th Div., Inf. Entered service June 24, 1917; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 24, 1917.

KLASS KALLEMYNE — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Casual Co., Inf. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike; departed overseas April, 1918.



HONOR ROLL



JESS KALTOFF — Ruthton, Minn.
Private, 55th Engineers. Entered
service Feb. 21, 1918; trained at Camp
Custer, Mich.; departed overseas June
30, 1918.

WILLIAM GEORGE KAUFMAN—
Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class,
Co. A, 358th Inf., 90th Div. Entered
service April 29, 1918; trained at
Camp Travis, Tex.; departed overseas
June 20, 1918; battles, Argonne, St.
Mihiel; wounded, Argonne Forest,
gassed, St. Mihiel.

JOHN THEODORE KENNARD —
Woodstock, Minn. Private, Engineers
Div. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918;
trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOSEPH KENNEDY — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. 27, 20th Eng.
Entered service Feb. 11, 1918; trained
at American University; departed
overseas March 27, 1918.

ARTHUR IRVIN KANSANBACK—
Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. M,
387th Inf. Entered service Oct., 1918;
trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

NEIL ELTON KIESTER — Trosky,
Minn. Sergeant, Hdq. Co., 158th Inf.,
40th Div. Entered service May 25,
1918; trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.;
departed overseas August 10, 1918.

PALMER B. KITTELSON—Ruthton,
Minn. Private, Mach. Gun Co. En-
tered service February, 1918; trained
at Camp Dodge; departed overseas
August, 1918.

HENRY KIUKEN—Pipestone, Minn.
Bugler, Hdq. Co., 161st Dep. Brig.
Entered service June, 1918; trained at
Camp Grant.

CLARENCE PAUL KLINSING—
Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Bat. C,
3rd Reg., F. A. R. D. Entered service
April 8, 1918; trained at Camp
Jackson, S. C.

GROVER FRED KNUTH — Verdi,
Minn. Private, 322nd Sanitary Train.
Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained
at Camp Cody, N. M.

HENRY H. A. D. A. KOENEKAMP—
Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. S, 32nd
Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth; depart-
ed overseas August, 1918.

WILLIAM KOOLMAN — Edgerton,
Minn. Corporal, Det. 6, A. S., A. P.
Entered service Sept. 3, 1918; trained
at Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM KOOPMAN — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. K, 131st Inf.
Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained
at Camp Dodge and Camp Logan; de-
parted overseas June, 1918.

FREDERICK H. KORTLEVER—Ed-
gerton, Minn. Private, first class, Co.
B, 7th Div., Art. Entered service May
27, 1918; trained at Camp Merritt; de-
parted overseas Aug. 18, 1918.

HERMAN CHRISTIAN KRAPE—
Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. H, 9th
Inf., 2nd Div. Entered service Aug. 8,
1918; trained at Camp McArthur; de-
parted overseas Sept. 29, 1918; bat-
tles, Argonne and Meuse.

HENRY KROON—Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 1st Reg. Entered service
July 15, 1918; trained at Aviation
Mechanic School, St. Paul, Minn.



HONOR ROLL.



LEWIS KRUSCHE—Ward, S. D.
Cook, second class. Entered service
May 25, 1918; trained at Baker and
Cooks' School, Camp Lewis, Wash.

EDWARD KUHLMAN — Trosky,
Minn. Private, Co. H, 9th Inf., 33rd
Div. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.;
departed overseas Sept., 1918.

OTTO W. KUHLMAN—Tyler, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 131st Inf. Entered
service February, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge; departed overseas May,
1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Ar-
gonne and Meuse.

VERN E. KUFUS—Minneapolis, Minn.
Sergeant, Medical Corps. Entered
service April 8, 1917; trained at Fort
McPherson, Ga.; departed overseas
June 14, 1918.

FLOYD ALDRICH KUFUS—Minne-
apolis, Minn. Sergeant, first class,
Qm. Detach. No. 1. Entered service
Dec. 29, 1917; trained at Qm. Detach.,
New York City; departed overseas
March 15, 1918.

JOHN KNIPER—Trosky, Minn. Pri-
vate, first class, Co. A, 136th Inf., 6th
Div. Entered service July 4, 1917;
trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; depart-
ed overseas June, 1918; participated
in action.

WILLIAM LANGE — Ward, S. D.
Private, Hdq. Co., 351st Inf. Entered
service February 25, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas
Aug. 16, 1918; battles, Haute and Al-
sace.

CORNELIUS LANDMAN — Lake
View, S. D. Private, Infantry. En-
tered service June 24, 1918; trained at
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

LOUIS LARSON — Ruthton, Minn.
Private, Batt. E, 311th F. A.

WALTER LOVELL—Pipestone, Minn.
Private, Base Hosp. No. 27. Entered
service February 28, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge; departed overseas July,
1918.

JOHN A. LUND—Jasper, Minn. Pri-
vate, Bat. D, 347th F. A. Entered
service May 24, 1918; trained at Camp
Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas July
13, 1918.

ARTHUR LODAHL—Jasper, Minn.
Private, 347th F. A., 91st Div. Entered
service May 24, 1918; trained at
Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed over-
seas July 14, 1918; battles, Verdun.

JAMES P. LUND—Jasper, Minn. Ser-
geant, Bat. A, 151st F. A., 42nd Div.
Entered service April 12, 1917; trained
at Fort Snelling; departed overseas
October 17, 1917; battles, Baccarat,
Peronne, Badonvilleo, Migneville.

WILLIAM D. LYONS—Jasper, Minn.
Sergeant, Hdq. Camp Surgeon, Camp
Dodge, Iowa. Entered service Sept.
6, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge.

MARTIN LODAHL — Jasper, Minn.
Artillery. Entered service June 30,
1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill., de-
parted overseas August, 1918.

JOHN HENRY LUSCHEN—Becida,
Minn. Private, Co. I, 58th Inf. En-
tered service July 22, 1918; trained at
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.



HONOR ROLL.



ROBERT LEROY LONG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

LEONARD ALEXANDER LUND—Jasper, Minn. Private, M. T. Corps, Co. 350; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Big Bend District.

W. A. LYNN—Verdi, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August 20, 1918; battle, Argonne Forest.

GEORGE ALBERT LARSON—Verdi, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas June, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne Forest; gassed on Verdun front in Argonne.

ROBERT LYNN—Lake Benton, Minn. Mechanic, Med. Dept., Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

BURTON VINCENT LIPPOLD—Valley City, N. D. Captain, 163rd Dep. Brig. Entered service May 12, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

CHARLES F. LINGWALL—Edgerton, Minn. Wagoner, 158th Ambulance Corps. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas August 13, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne.

HOMER JACOB LEINEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 47th Inf., Co. I. Entered service Jan. 2, 1918; trained at Camp Greene; departed overseas May 9, 1918; battles, Argonne Forest; Army of Occupation.

ARTHUR LEROY LINCOLN—Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, Co. B, 305th Bn., Tank Corps. Entered service September 5, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

WALTER LEFTOW—Airlie, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 2, 1918.

CHARLES JOSEPH LONG—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 302nd Batt., Tank Corps. Entered service June, 1917; trained at Fort Snelling, Camp Cody and Gettysburg; departed overseas Sept. 25, 1918.

DUNCAN PAUL LOWE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. C, S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct. 11, 1918; trained at Carleton-St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

ALBERT LUVERNE LANE—Cherokee, Ia. Private, Co. 2, A. P. C., Inf. Entered service June 10, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October, 1918.

WALTER HENRY LOBECK—Holland, Minn. Cook, first class, Co. H, 346th Inf., 87th Div. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.

ROY MACKEY — Pipestone, Minn. 320th Inf., Co. C, 80th Div. Entered service June 15, 1918; trained at University of Minn.; departed overseas Sept. 2, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne Forest.

NELS RINUS MADSEN—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Amb. Co. No. 62. Entered service August, 1918; trained at University of Minn.; departed overseas October, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



MARTIN PETER MADSEN—Ruth-ton, Minn. Private, Co. A, 33rd Eng. Entered service February, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Devens; departed overseas May, 1918.

WILLIAM ROLFE MARSH—Minne-apolis, Minn. Captain, 36th Art., Batt. F. C. A. C. Entered service Aug. 27, 1917; trained at New Orleans, La.

JACOB MAURER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service November, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

VERNE LEROY MAYHEW—Wood-stock, Minn. Private, Provost Guard Co., Inf. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

EDWIN LOUIS MAYNARD—Edger-ton, Minn. Private, Bat. D, 58th Reg. C. A. C. Entered service March, 1918; trained at Fort Totten; departed overseas May 10, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse; gassed in Ar-gonne-Meuse.

FRANCIS JOSEPH McCAFFREY—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. M, 130th Inf. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; de-parted overseas in October, 1918.

ROBERT E. McCALLUM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 47th Co., 20th Eng. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp American University; de-parted overseas May 22, 1918.

GEORGE THEODORE McGILLI-VRAY—Pipestone, Minn. Co. L, 130th Reg., 64th Div. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas in June, 1918.

CLAUDE R. McJANN — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. K, 47th Inf. Entered service July 14, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, Marne; wounded and shell-shocked at Battle of Marne.

CLAUDE F. McKINNEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

LAWRENCE LUYERNE McMURRIN—Holland, Minn. Private, Bat. A 332nd F. A. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Sparta, Wis.; departed overseas in Sept., 1918.

JACK C. McKINNEY — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Reg. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

WEIR W. McQUOID — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 3rd Bat., 70th Coast Art. Entered service April 10, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas July 15, 1918.

FRANK A. McNAMARA—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 350, Amb. Corps, 88th Div. Entered service Feb. 7, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MELCHER—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

LLOYD FLETCHER MEACHAM—Edgerton, Minn. First lieutenant, Dental Sect., M. C. Entered service Dec. 15, 1917; trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.



HONOR ROLL



MILO J. MEEKER—Pipestone, Minn. G. O. R., Chem. Warfare Service. Entered service Aug. 5, 1918; trained at Lakehurst Inst. School.

FRANK F. MEIER—Jasper, Minn. Private, 55th Eng. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.; departed overseas June 29, 1918.

JOSEPH M. MELCHER—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service July 21, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 26, 1918; battles, Verdun, Chateau Thierry.

GUY C. METTICK—Sioux City, Iowa. Private, Co. C, 15th Inf. Entered service Oct. 13, 1917; trained at Camp Logan and Fort McDowell, Cal.; departed overseas Nov. 5, 1917.

CORNELIUS MENNING—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

WILLIAM MENNING—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Det. Co., Eng. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

WAYNE METTICK—Edgerton, Minn.; Private, 287th Company, U. S. Marine Corps. Entered service July 17, 1918; trained at U. S. Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

JOHN ALBERT MEYER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 4th Amm. Train. Entered service Jan. 2, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, S. C.; departed overseas May 22, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel.

ROY JOHN MEYER Jasper, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 136th Inf. Entered
service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp
Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June
28, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry,
Thiercourt sector; wounded at
Chateau Thierry.

WILLIAM H. MEYERS — Holland,
Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer
Inf. Entered service July, 1918; train-
ed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; depart-
ed overseas Sept., 1918.

DALBERT M. MICHAEL—Pipestone,
Minn. Private, 311th Eng., 86th Div.
Entered service May 25, 1918; trained
at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas
Sept. 9, 1918.

LLOYD ASA MITCHELL—Trosky,
Minn. Private, Forestry Div. En-
tered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge and Washington, D. C.;
departed overseas May, 1918.

JOHN A. MEULENBURG—Pipestone,
Minn. Co. 237, Amb. Corps. Entered
service July 29, 1918; trained at Camp
Funston; departed overseas Jan. 25,
1919.

CFCIL M. MILLIREN — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. F, 3rd Pioneer
Inf. Entered service July 21, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed
overseas August 30, 1918.

ELMER MITCHELL — Woodstock,
Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered
service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp
Forrest, Ga.

JACOB MONROE—Pipestone, Minn.
Private, C. A. C. Entered service
July, 1918; trained at Jefferson Bar-
racks and Fort McKinley; departed
overseas Sept., 1918.



HONOR ROLL



EDWIN M. MOORE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Base Hqs., Qm. Corps. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HENRY WARD MOORE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Coast Artillery. Entered service March 17, 1918; trained at Fort Andrews, Mass.; departed overseas July 30, 1918; lost hand in accident in England.

FLOYD A. MOSHER — Pipestone, Minn. First class private, Hdq. Troops, Infantry, 6th Army Corps, attached to 1st Det. Entered service July 29, 1917; departed overseas March 23, 1918; discharged June 5, 1919 and re-enlisted in regular army.

WILLIAM MORIARTY—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 335th Bakery Co. Entered service Sept. 8, 1917; trained at Fort Riley, Kan., Syracuse, N. Y., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn; departed overseas Jan. 7, 1918; battle, St. Mihiel.

ROY L. MORSHEAD—Rockville, Wis. Wagoner, 52nd Ammunition Train. Entered service Dec. 6, 1917; departed overseas May 26, 1918; trained at Fort McArthur, Tex.; battles, Argonne, Meuse.

FRANK MOTSICK—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 1st class, Co. G, 3rd U. S. Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 29, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

BASTIAN A. MUELENBURG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 70th Inf. Entered service July 29, 1918; trained at Camp Funston; departed overseas Jan. 25, 1919.

HENRY L. MUILENBURG—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 333rd Mach. Gun Co. and Qm. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

RANDALL MULDER—Edgerton, Minn. Corporal, Co. K, 136th Inf. Trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne, Vaden line, Verdun, Frajon-sur-Meuse.

THOMAS MUIR—Pipestone, Minn. Wagoner, 71st Art., C. A. C. Entered service March 16, 1918; trained at Fort Andrews, Mass.; departed overseas July 31, 1918.

SIEGFRIED EWALD MUTZ—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Bat. A, 151st Field Art. Entered service July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battle fronts, Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne; gassed, Argonne.

FRANK B. NOTHEM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. F, 103rd Inf., 26th Div. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camps Dodge and Pike; departed overseas April, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

HUBERT NOTHEM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. D, 52nd Ammunition Train, C. A. C. Entered service Oct., 1917; trained at Fort McArthur, Cal.; departed overseas May 26, 1918; battle, Argonne.

FRANK A. J. NEWCOMER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 30th Aero Sqdn. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Kelley Field, Texas; departed overseas Aug. 23, 1917.

JAMES H. NELSON—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Co. B, 50th Div., Art. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Camp Enstis, Va., and Fort Foster, Me.; departed overseas Oct. 28, 1918.

PETER AUGUST VOLK NELSON—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Co. B, 360th M. G. Batt. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.



HONOR ROLL.



LEONARD NIEWENDORP—Sheldon, Iowa. Sergeant, 17th Cavalry. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.

ED. C. NELSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Engineers. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.; departed overseas July 1, 1918; participated in several important battles.

OTTO LEONARD NELSON—Baronett, Wis. Private, Bat. D, 304th Reg., 77th Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 24, 1918.

JACK M. NELSON—Ruthton, Minn. Private, Ammunition Train. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

FORREST PRESTON NASON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct., 1918; trained at Hamline University.

GUSTAVE OBERST—Edgerton, Minn. Infantry. Entered service Sept. 17, 1917; trained at Camp Pike; departed overseas May, 1918; battle, Argonne; wounded.

HOMER RUSSELL OPPEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 51st Tel. Bn., Sig. Corps. Entered service June 17, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battle, Argonne.

JAMES ERNEST OREN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Co. M, 136th Inf. Entered service Jan. 1, 1916; trained at Llano Grande, Texas, and Camp Cody, N. M. departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne; wounded and gassed, Vesle River, Chateau Thierry, Aug. 17, 1918.

ROY M. OSBORNE — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. C, 311th Eng. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918.

WARREN GEORGE OTT—Holland, Minn. Corporal, Co. F, 158th Inf. Entered service May, 1918; trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.

JOHN M. OVERBEE—Ruthon, Minn. Private, 333rd Heavy Art. Bat. B. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson; departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918.

ARTHUR J. PASS—Mankato, Minn. Sergeant Major, Inf. Entered service 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas July 4, 1918.

EDWARD PASSER—Holland, Minn. Private, 33rd Co., 132 Reg., Inf. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Sept. 12, 1918; battles, Argonne, Meuse.

WILLIAM B. PAULSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

CLIFFORD H. PETERSON—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. M, 362nd Inf., 91st "Wild West" Div. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; battles, Argonne-Meuse drive; wounded, Sept. 27, 1918, Argonne-Meuse drive. Left arm torn off by shell fire. Laid out under machine gun fire, gas and shell fire for over 18 hours after being wounded; 24 hours elapsed before reaching Field Hospital; gas mask had four holes torn in face; heavy gas several times during night of 27th; 362nd Infantry suffered 905 casualties in 45 minutes while taking town of Gesnes, France.

LEON ROY PEEL—Pipestone, Minn. Regimental sergeant major, Transportation corps. Entered service March 4, 1918; trained at Camp Upton, N. Y.; departed overseas June 7, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



ELDO RAY PETERSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant Co. F, 1st Bat., 32nd Div., Inf. Entered service Dec. 15, 1917; trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.

LESTER WILLIAM PETERSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Bat. A, 151st Field Art. Entered service July 27, 1917; trained at Fort Snelling and Camp Mills; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battles, Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Meuse; gassed, Argonne.

LEONARD ARTHUR PETERSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, 109th Ord. Depot. Entered service March, 1918; trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., Jefferson Barracks, Camp Taylor, Ky.

CLARENCE L. PERRIZO—Jasper, Minn. First sergeant, Med. Dept., 53rd Inf., 63rd Div. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas July 1, 1918, battle, Vosges Mts., Argonne.

VERN E. PICKETT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. K, 128th Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 21, 1918; battles, Meuse-Argonne; wounded, Oct. 15, 1918.

CLIFFORD EARL PEEL—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 2nd Photographic Section, Air Service. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917; trained at Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; departed overseas March 12, 1918; served on St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts.

HENRY JOHN PIEPER — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. B, 387th Inf. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody.

ROY PILLING—Edgerton, Minn. First lieutenant, 20th Eng. Entered service Aug. 25, 1917; trained at Camp American University; departed overseas Nov. 11, 1917.

JOHN JOSEPH PISZEK—Pipestone, Minn. First Sgt., School for Auto Mechanics. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

MICHAEL CHARLES PISZEK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Inf. Entered service Sept. 7, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

FERDINAND OTTO PLATH—Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. E, 14th Inf. Entered service May 12, 1918; trained at Fort Geo. Wright, Washington.

FRANK LAWRENCE POWERS—Pipestone, Minn. First Lieutenant, Aviation Med. Corps. Entered service March 14, 1918; trained at Overland Aviation Barracks and Mitchell Field, Garden City, N. Y.

PAUL P. PROBST—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, Engineer Corps. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; overseas.

LEONARD QUINN—Pipestone, Minn. 251st Field Hospital Company. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Custer, Mich.

HENRY RAASCH—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Infantry. Entered service Aug., 1917; trained at Camp Cody; overseas.

GEORGE ALEXANDER RAE—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Cooks' and Bakers' Sqd. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.



HONOR ROLL.



ROBERT ADAM RAE—Heron Lake, Minn. Private, first class, Base Hosp. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

WILLIS E. RAPH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Bat. A, 73rd Reg., Coast Art. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Fort Williams, Me.; departed overseas Sept. 24, 1918.

CARL WM. REIKOW—Holland, Minn. Private, first class, Co. F, 306th Regt., 77th Div. Entered service May, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, first and second battle of Argonne.

BERT ARTHUR RIPLEY—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

WILLIAM RESSMEYER—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, Co. M, 388th Inf. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp Cody.

DONALD F. REYNOLDS—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, K Troop, 17th Cavalry. Entered service April 16, 1917; trained at Camp Douglas, Ariz.

MALCOLM GRANT REYNOLDS—Miloma, Minn. Corporal, Company Clerk, 388th Inf., Co. M. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

EDWARD H. RIECK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Reg. 132, Co. F, 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Meuse-Argonne offensive.

HENRY MERRILL RESSMEYER—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 132nd Inf., Co. F. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May, 1918.

JAMES A. ROBSON—Pipestone, Minn. Captain, Co. E, 351st and 163rd Depot Brigade. Entered service May 12, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

JOHN E. ROBSON—Pipestone, Minn. Flying Cadet, Cadet Detachment. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas.

EDGAR VERNIE ROBERTS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 88th Div., Base Hosp. No. 208. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas July 14, 1918.

CLARENCE E. ROBEY—Little Rock, Ia. Private, Bat. A, 5th Anti Aircraft Battalion. Entered service April 18, 1918; trained at Fort McKinley, Portland, Me.; departed overseas Oct. 7, 1918.

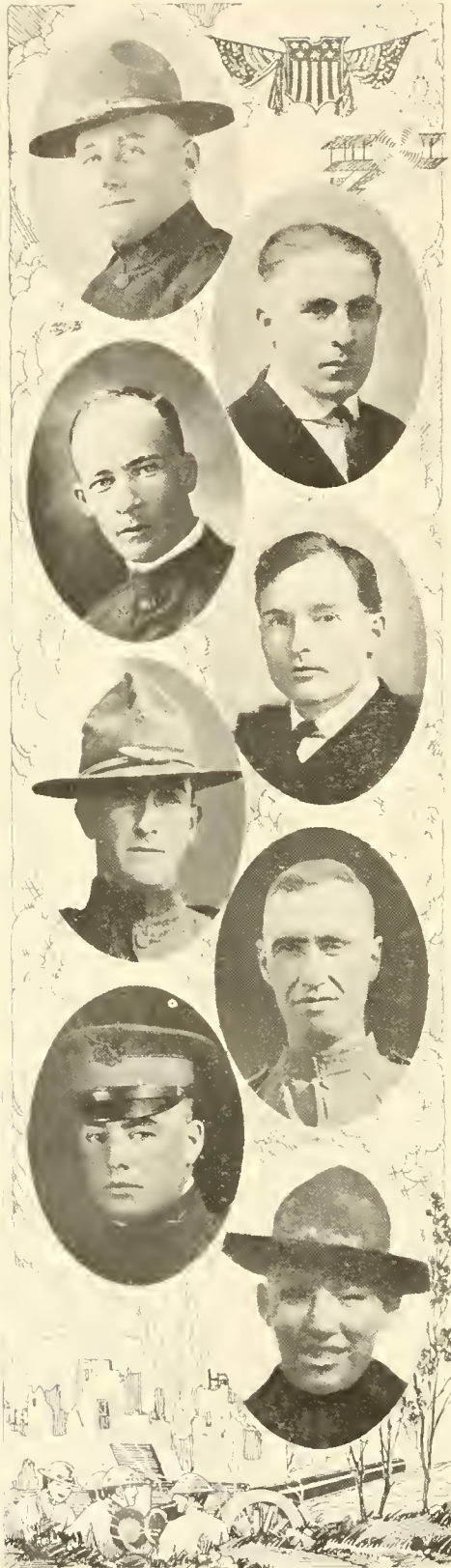
ANDERS RODNINGEN—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. D, 357th Inf., 90th Div. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Travers, Texas; departed overseas June, 1918.

JOHN ROE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 123rd Eng. Entered service Nov. 3, 1917; trained at Camp Meade, A. A. Humphreys, and Camp Laurel; departed overseas March 28, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

FRANK ROETMAN—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 352nd Amb. Co. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.



HONOR ROLL



CONRAD RONNING—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, 340th Inf. Entered service Sept. 5, 1917; trained at Camps Dodge, Pike and Dix; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

GEORGE JOHN ROTHGEBER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. E, 1st Gas Reg., C. W. S. Entered service April 4, 1918; trained at Fort Meyer, Va.; departed overseas June 21, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

FREDRICK WILLIAM RHODE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 163rd Med. Detch. Entered service Aug. 31, 1918; trained at Camp Bowie, Texas.

DAN RYAN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Heavy Artillery. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at California camp.

EDWIN L. RYAN—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, Co. F, 132nd Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, Champagne; wounded, Argonne, Oct. 12.

THOS. Q. RYAN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 19th Div., Hdqtrs. Troop. Battles, Argonne Forest, Meuse River, 7 days in last drive.

ROBERT J. RYAN—Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, Bat. D, 147th Field Artillery. Entered service April 12, 1912; trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; departed overseas Jan., 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Alsace sector.

LESLIE W. RUST—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. I, 2nd Regt., S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct., 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

HENRY SCHIMNOWSKI—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 16, 163rd Depot Brigade. Entered service Aug. 30, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

ADOLPH LEO STEPANIK—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 351st Inf., 342nd Fire Truck Co. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

SAM STENSON—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service June 20, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

EMIL ARTHUR STEINKE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 135th Inf. Entered service Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.

THOS. JAMES STEWART—Ruthlon, Minn. First class private, Training Detach. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at University of Cincinnati; departed overseas July 23, 1918; battles, Soissons, Argonne; gassed in Argonne.

CASPER STEIN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 310th Field Sig. Bn. Entered service March 15, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.

OTTO P. H. STEUCK—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. H, 340th Inf. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas June 20, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry; gassed, Chateau Thierry, mustard gas.

HARRY STEINBERG—Pipestone, Minn. Bugler, 12th Cavalry, Troop L. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Hachita, N. Mex.



HONOR ROLL.



TONY T. STEINBERG—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, first class, 107th Aero Sqdn. Entered service Feb. 18, 1918; trained at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

CLAUS STEELE—Holland, Minn. Private, Sanitary Dept. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

RAYMOND CHESTER STONE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Bat. D, 14th Field Artillery. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Fort Sill, Okla.

HARVEY C. STONE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, M. S. U., 103rd Med. Corps. Entered service Sept. 9, 1918; trained at Camp Crane; departed overseas Nov. 11, 1918.

LESLIE F. STONE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C., Co. H. Entered training Sept. 15, 1918; trained at Minneapolis, Minn., U. of M.

SOREN SORENSON—Ruthton, Minn. Private, 307th Infantry. Entered service May, 1918; trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, Argonne-Meuse.

NORGE STENSON—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. F, 104th Eng. Entered service Jan. 15, 1918; trained at Kelley Field; departed overseas June 19, 1918; battles, Haute Alsace, Argonne-Meuse River.

KENNETH MARVIN STEAD—Pipestone, Minn. First lieutenant, 60th Co., Sta. M. B., N. Y. Entered service Nov. 1, 1917; trained at Quantico, Va.

DOUGLAS STANDISH—Elbowoods, N. D. Private, 15th Co., Coast Art. Corps. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Fort McKinley, Me.

MARTIN F. STAUDENMAIER—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Qm. Dept. Entered service March 17, 1918; trained at Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.

CLIFON WALLACE SNOW—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Bat. B, 312th F. A., 79th Div. Entered service May 15, 1918; trained at Camp Meade, Md.; departed overseas July 14, 1918.

GRANT WALKER SOMMERVILLE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Base Hosp. No. 131. Entered service May 7, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918.

EDWIN OLE SOLSAV—Jasper, Minn. Private, 55th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Custer; departed overseas June, 1918.

JOHN LYLE SMITH—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, Hdq. Troops, 30th Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas May 11, 1918; battles, all operations of the 30th Div. in France and Belgium.

SIEMEN SMIDT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Infantry. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

D. WILBUR SMITH—Pipestone, Minn. Musician, 151st F. A., 42nd "Rainbow" Division. Entered service July 7, 1917; trained at Camp Mills, N. Y.; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battles, Baccarat, Lunneville, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne, Meuse, Sedan; with Army of Occupation.



HONOR ROLL.



JAS. SMITH—Deer River, Minn. Private, Co. F, 43rd Infantry. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks, and Camp Bowie.

HUBERT G. SLINN—Bonaparte, Iowa. Private, Co. H, 9th Inf. Entered service July 17, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Verdun; gassed at Verdun.

MARK HARRIS SLAYMAKER—Pipestone, Minn. Captain, American Red Cross. Entered service Aug. 20, 1917; departed overseas Aug. 28, 1917; served as assistant director of the Bureau of Personnel, American R. C. Commission to France. Stationed in Paris, France, the entire period of service, 18 months.

JOHN SCHURMAN—Holland, Minn. Bat. A, 306th Field Art. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camps Dodge and Upton; departed overseas April, 1918; battles, offensive Meuse-Argonne, Baccarat Sector, Vesle Sector, Oise-Aisne.

WALTER FREDRICK SELDON—Minneapolis, Minn. Private, 123rd Mach. Gun Co. B. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, Meuse, St. Mihiel, Somme, Verdun; gassed, Argonne.

RHILE R. SENDELBACH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 6th Div. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, N. C.; departed overseas July 13, 1918; battle, Argonne.

WALTER W. SEEMAN—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, Motor Field Hosp., 42nd Div. Entered service Jan. 12, 1918; trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; departed overseas May 10, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

GILBERT SCHWARTZ—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, M. C., S. A. T. C. Entered training July 12, 1918; trained at S. D. S. C.

HARVEY SCHWARTZ—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 74th R. R. Art. Entered service May 7, 1918; trained at Fort Totten, N. Y.; departed overseas August 25, 1918.

OLE CHRIST SHELLRUD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

FRANK SCHROEDER—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 656th Aero Sqdn. Entered service Nov., 1917; trained at Fort Logan, Texas; departed overseas Jan. 1, 1918.

CURTIS LEROY SABIE—Ihlen, Minn. Private, 23rd Co., G. S. I. Entered service June 27, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

HARVEY MILTON SAMPSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, S. A. T. C. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918; trained at Indianapolis, Ind., Deaf and Dumb Institute.

LEONE F. SAMPSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Art. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.; departed overseas Oct., 1918.

R. SCHAAP—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Vet. Corp. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at A. R. D. 329.

DR. GEO. F. SCHMIDT—Pipestone, Minn. Major, 343rd Field Art. Entered service Aug. 5, 1917; trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; departed overseas July 25, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



HENRY AUGUST SCHNEPF—Holland, Minn. Private, Inf., 351st Hdqts. Co. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Aug. 15, 1918; battles in Alsace-Lorraine.

LEONARD F. SCOTT — Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Hdqts. Co., 32nd Brigade, C. A. C. Entered service May 5, 1917; trained at Key West, Fla.; departed overseas March 22, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne-Meuse, Action northeast of Verdun.

FRED L. SCHOEN—Sioux City, Ia. Private, Med. Detach. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

HARRY HERMAN STOLTENBURG —Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Rct. Co., Eng. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

OTTO HENRY STOLTENBERG—Trosky, Minn. Mechanic, Co. A, 136th Inf. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel.

JOHN STRENGE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Recruit Co., Engrs. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged after a month of service because of defective eyesight.

THOMAS T. STONE—Bemis, S. D. Private, Inf. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

ELDO P. J. STUDD—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. 7, Inf. Replacement. Entered service August 26, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

GEORGE B. SUNDERMEYER—Hanley Falls, Minn. Private. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

SEVER SWENSON — Ihlen, Minn. Private, 48th, C. A. C. Entered service June 27, 1918; trained at Camp Euclid; departed overseas Oct. 7, 1918.

RICHARD SYNHORST—Woodstock, Minn. Private, first class, 40th Service Co., Sig. Corps. Entered service June 14, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.

GEORGE CECIL SMITH—Mansfield, Ohio. Pilot, Aviation. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; departed overseas March, 1918.

A. F. TANCK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. G, 32th Inf., 81st Div. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Texas; departed overseas Aug. 5, 1918.

FRED TEBBEN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 343rd Inf., Med. Detach. 157. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept. 14, 1918.

DONALD B. TIBBETTS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. I, 3rd Reg. Entered service July 15, 1918; trained at A. S. M. S., St. Paul, Minn.

HAROLD IRWIN TIBBETTS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Minn. Clerical Detach. Entered service Sept. 10, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.



HONOR ROLL.



THEODORE LARS TIEGAN—Jasper, Minn. Private, Evacuation Hosp. No. 49. Entered service Aug. 7, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

LEM TOTMAN — Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 127 Mach. Gun Bn. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918.

CHARLES WILLIAM THOMAS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 18th Regt., 1st Div., Inf. Entered service March 14, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas June, 1917.

ALBERT S. THOMPSON—Holland, Minn. Sergeant, Co. H, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Entered service Sept. 5, 1917; trained at Camps Dodge, Pike and Greene; departed overseas May 10, 1918; battles, Aisne-Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Toul Sector, Argonne.

CHARLES H. THOMSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, 130th Inf., Co. A. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Logan; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne, Somme.

HENRY JOHN THOMSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. F, 349th Inf., 88th Div. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, Center Sector, Haute-Alsace.

JOHN THOMPSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 130th Reg., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, Albert Sector, Somme; wounded twice at Argonne; gassed, Argonne.

HENRY TRACY — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. H, 34th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dix; departed overseas July 6, 1918.

PIPESTONE COUNTY

LUCAS M. TRACY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 20th Co., Evac. Hosp., 86th Div. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HARRY HARMON TUPPER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Aviation. Entered service Feb. 18, 1918; trained at Waco, Texas; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

PAUL TURNER—Ellowoods, N. D. Private, 15th Co., C. A. C. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Ft. McKinley, Me., and Jefferson Barracks.

BERT VANDERSLUIS—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Field Art., Mach. Gun. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.

ARTHUR L. VAN DOREN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 109th Inf., 28th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918.

EDWARD VAN HOECKE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Bat. A, 333rd Field Art. Entered service June 22, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

RENIL VAN HYFTE—Tamton, Minn. Private, 131st Inf., Co. I, 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Logan, Texas; departed overseas May 22, 1918; battles, Chipilly Ridge, Mort-Homme, Argonne; wounded, Argonne Forest.

BEN VAN LANT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service July 25, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth.



HONOR ROLL.



GUY VAN LANT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. E, 353rd Inf. Entered service Jan. 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept. 7, 1918. battles, Argonne; wounded, Argonne.

HUGO VANT HOF—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. F, 349th Inf., 88th Div. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

WALTER VOSS — Edgerton, Minn. Sergeant, 8th Co., C. A. C. Entered service May 3, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

JOSEPH B. VATNE—Ihlen, Minn. Private, Motor Transport Corps. Entered service Aug. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

ORVIE VATNE—Ihlen, Minn. Private, Co. A, 357th Inf. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas June 15, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

EVA VAN STEENBERG — Ihlen, Minn. Private, first class, 78th Div., Inf., 310th Reg., Co. D. Entered service June 22, 1918; trained at Camps Grant and Upton; departed overseas Sept. 8, 1918; battles, Meuse-Argonne.

WILLIAM C. VELDHOUSE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 12th Co., Engrs., 2nd Bn. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GERRIT DE VRIES—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. C, 55th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas June 30, 1918.

EDWIN WALD—Jasper, Minn. Private, Hospital Unit. Entered service Feb. 3, 1918; trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; departed overseas July, 1918; participated in action.

JOHN H. WOLD—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. 4. Entered service Jan., 1917; trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; departed overseas April, 1917; battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne, etc.

OSCAR WOLD—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Camp Fremont, Cal.

HENRY A. WAGNER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 110th Engrs. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Camp Humphreys; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

CLARENCE D. WARD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, South Dakota Cavalry. Entered service June 6, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas May 13, 1918.

MURRAY L. WEATHERLY—Holland, Minn. Corporal, Co. H, 340th Reg. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

WILLIAM MASON WEATHERLY—Holland, Minn. Private, Bat. E, 331st F. A. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

PETER LEO WEBER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. F, 103rd Regt., 20th Div. Entered service July 20, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun; gassed at Verdun, Oct. 30, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



ALF WEE—Jilen, Minn. Sergeant, 6th Div., Amm. Train. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas July 14, 1918; battles, Argonne.

GILBERT JESSE WILLIAMS—Ruth-ton, Minn. Private, Eng. Corps, 2nd Bn. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

EDWARD JOHN WELK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 311th Eng. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 26, 1918.

FRED WENTZEL—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 80th Inf. Entered service June 25, 1918.

VIGGO WESTERGAARD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. F, 165th Regt., 42nd Div. Entered service June 5, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June, 1918; first went into action in August, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne; gassed, Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 21, 1918.

FRANK P. WHYTE—Oak Park, Ill. Private, first class, Ambulance Co. 60. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

GEORGE F. WIEGERT—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 165th Inf., M. G. Co., 42nd Div. Entered service June 3, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June 29, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne.

ROBERT POTTER WILEY—Beresford, S. D. Corporal, Air Service, 872nd Squadron. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918; trained at Air Service Mech. School, St. Paul.

WILLIAM HENRY WIENER—Hatfield, Minn. Private, Co. H, 360th Inf. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Travis; departed overseas June 14, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel drive; gassed, St. Mihiel.

GUSTAVE F. WIENE—Jasper, Minn. Private. Entered service March, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Omaha.

OTTO HERMAN WINSEL—Holland, Minn. Private, Engineers. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

LOUIS CHRIST WINSEL—Holland, Minn. Private, first class, Co. A, 130th Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Verdun, Meuse, Argonne, Somme, Albert, Marlandcourt.

FLOYD THOMAS WILLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Ordnance. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918; trained at Camp Penniman, Va.

ROSS WILLMERT—Pipestone, Minn. K. P., Artillery. Entered service March 6, 1918; trained at Fort Kamehameha, Hawaiian Islands; departed overseas April 5, 1918.

JOHN FREDRICK LUDWIG WITT—FOH—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

ARCHIE LINCOLN WILSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 60th Pioneer Inf., Hdqts. Co. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.



HONOR ROLL.



HAROLD E. WHITAKER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. B, 161st Depot Brigade, 6th Div. Entered service June 25, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

ERNEST F. WOLFF—Pierz, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 351st Inf. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

HAROLD NATHAN YOCOM—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 7th Co., 4th Bn., Inf. Entered service Oct. 10, 1918; trained at Camp Pike Officers' Training Camp.

KNUTE J. YESTNESS—Pipestone, Minn. Mechanic, 42nd Field Art. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.

JAMES J. CORBETT YOUNG—Pipestone, Minn. First duty sergeant, 2nd Iowa Inf. Entered service Sept. 22, 1918; trained at Brownsville, Texas.

JAY LORENDAIL YOUNG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 19th Co., 191st Depot Brig. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

JOE W. ZARECKY—Cedar Rapids, Ia. Private, first class, Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Logan; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Verdun; wounded at Verdun.

FREDRICK JOHN ZIMMERMAN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 47th Regt., 4th Div. Trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; overseas; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel.

ALFRED H. ZORNIG—Jasper, Minn.
Corporal, Troop D, 17th Cavalry.
Trained at Camp Harry Jones.

ANNA MARGARET ZORNIG—Jas-
per, Minn. Surgical nurse. Entered
service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp
Gordon, Ga.



ADOLPH AAGESON—Ruthlon, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engs. Trained
at Camp Forrest, Ga.; entered serv-
ice Oct. 24, 1918.

RALPH W. BOEDER — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. G, 1st Regiment,
S. A. T. C., University of Iowa. En-
tered training in October, 1918.

WILLIAM CARMODY — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, 12th Field Artillery,
2nd Div., Battery A. Entered service
Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge,
Iowa, and Camps Upton and Mills,
New York; departed overseas April
23, 1918; battles, Champagne, St. Mi-
hiel, Vesle Front, Argonne-Meuse.

HENRY FEYEREISEN—Woodstock,
Minn. Wagoner, Co. D, 43rd Eng.,
and 49th Co., 20th Eng. Entered
service Feb. 23, 1918; trained at Camp
Dodge and at University at Washing-
ton, D. C.; departed overseas in May,
1918; hauled ammunition to front
lines.

GEORGE F. SNYDER — Pipestone,
Minn. Sergeant, first class, Fourth
Corps, Artillery Park. Entered serv-
ice July 22, 1918; trained at Spartan-
burg, S. C.; departed overseas Sept.
3, 1918; operations between Meuse
and Moselle (Corps Troops) Oct.
23 to Nov. 17, 1918; Army of Occu-
pation Nov. 17, 1918, to Feb. 10, 1919.



HONOR ROLL.



Frank Borweick

Arthur Fassold

A. E. Gendreau

Corp. J. Ben Oren



Vincent Hall



Stanley Lloyd Hull
Jasper, Minn. First Lieutenant,
20th Infantry. Entered serv-
ice May 17, 1917; trained at
Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Service Records

Following are Service Records of men of whom no pictures are available:

JOHN H. BAVERLY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 163rd Machine Gun Co., 41st Div. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Gordon and Camp Merritt.

WILLIAM STILES FAY—Trosky, Minn. 8th Co., M. G. Bn. Trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.

AUGUSTUS E. GENDREAU—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. 558, M. T. C. Entered service August 13, 1918; trained at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

RANSLER M. HEFNER—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. B, 12th Engrs. Entered service August 1, 1918; trained at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; departed overseas Sept. 30, 1918; assisted in operating narrow gauge railway, and hauling ammunition and supplies to front near Metz.

THORVALD R. IVERSON—Lake Benton, Minn. Sergeant, M. G. Co. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.; departed overseas Jan. 9, 1919.

CLYDE McLEOD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Canadian Army. Trained at Winnipeg, Canada; entered service Oct. 4, 1917; date of departure overseas from Canada, Sept., 1918.

FLOYD E. PUGH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 126th Base Hospital. Trained at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

FRANK ARTHUR RAPH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Co., Replacement Eng. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HUGO RAHLF—Holland, Minn. Private, 134th Engrs. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

BERNARD STIME—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, 3rd Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Motor School, Cincinnati; departed overseas July, 1918.

GEORGE STRONG—Elkton, S. D. Cook, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 29, 1918.

JAMES LESTER SOWDEN—Lake Benton, Minn. Private, Co. G, 135th Reg. Entered service September 18, 1917; trained at Camp Cody.

AUGUST VAN HECKE—Jasper, Minn. Mechanic, Co. E, 118th Reg. Inf., 30th Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 12, 1918; battle of St. Martin's River.



VIII

JAMES MELVIN AKRE—Pipestone, Minn. Fireman, first class. Entered service June 7, 1918; trained at Goat Island and Mare Island; U. S. S. Oregon, U. S. S. Burns.

FRANCIS MAYNE ARGETSINGER—Pipestone, Minn. Pharmacist's Mate, first class. Entered service Oct., 1916.

JAY CLIFFORD BATEMAN—Jasper, Minn. Seaman, first class. Entered service Oct. 5, 1915.

WILLARD RALPH BARTON—Troisky, Minn. Private, Marine Corps, 22d Co., 1st Regt. Entered service July 8, 1917; trained at Philadelphia Navy Yards; departed overseas May 20, 1918.

CLAUDE P. BENNETT—Pierre, S. D. Chief steward, Doctor's Assistant, Canadian Navy. Entered service July, 1917; H. M. C. S. Niobe; departed overseas July, 1917.

CLARENCE BLACK—Pipestone, Minn. Sailor. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Training Station; later discharged from service because of defective eyesight.

MURAL BLACK—Pipestone, Minn. Sailor. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Training Station; U. S. S. Mount Vernon; overseas.

HENRY E. C. BRIGGS—Pipestone, Minn. Marine. Entered service Oct. 25, 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; graduated Sept., 1918, from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis.



HONOR ROLL.



CECIL BROWN — Pipestone, Minn. Musician, first class. Entered service June 3, 1917; trained at Newark, N. J.; U. S. S. Montana; first departed overseas July, 1918.

HOWARD EDWARD BRUSH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Entered service May 15, 1917; trained at Norfolk, Va.; U. S. S. Pennsylvania; departed overseas Dec. 4, 1918.

LEE EASTMAN BUCHHOLZ—Jasper, Minn. Sailor, Coast Defense Duty. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Camp Plunkett, Wakefield, Mass.

JOHN HENRY BEERNINK—Edgerton, Minn. Seaman, second class. Entered service July 9, 1918; trained at Puget Sound Navy Yards.

ALBERT J. BUROW—Holland, Minn. Ship's Cook. Entered service April 18, 1917; trained at Great Lakes and Newport News; U. S. S. Mt. Vernon; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

DONALD W. CHESLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 6th Reg., 78th Co., U. S. Marines. Entered service May 12, 1917; trained at Quantico, Virginia; departed overseas Jan. 24, 1918; battles, Verdun front sector; gassed at Verdun.

CHAS. FISHER—Ruthon, Minn. Seaman, Co. 311, Unit J, Navy. Entered service Feb. 22, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

WILLIAM EARL FLETCHER—Pipestone, Minn. Seaman, second class. Entered service Aug. 15, 1917; trained at Goat Island, San Francisco, Cal.; U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK W. TURCHNER—Jasper, Minn. Ship Fitter, 1st class. Entered service Nov., 1916; U. S. S. Frederick.

ALLEN G. GOLDEN—Holland, Minn. First class seaman. Served as submarine chaser. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Pemberton, Wash.; departed overseas Oct., 1917.

GEORGE WALLACE GULLICK—Edgerton, Minn. Quartermaster Listener, first class, U. S. S. C. No. 201. Entered service March 26, 1918; trained at Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

EARL RICHARD HALVERSON—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Hdq. Co., 6th Regt., Marines. Entered service May 24, 1917; trained at Norfolk, Va.; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Champagne.

JOHN HARRINGTON—Pipestone, Minn. Sailor. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

KENT CARROLL HARTUNG—Wentworth, S. D. Pharmacist's Mate, first class. Entered service June, 1917; trained at Goat and Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL EUGENE HOWARD—Pipestone, Minn. Midshipman, Regt. of Midshipmen. Entered service July 20, 1917; trained at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

ARTHUR CLAU JOHANNSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 169th Co., Marine Corps. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C.; departed overseas May, 1919.



HONOR ROLL.



VICTOR C. JOHNSON—Ruthon, Minn. Private, 13th Co., 10th Regt. Entered service Aug. 14, 1918; trained at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

GEORGE D. KINGSLEY—Edgerton, Minn. Private. Entered service Aug. 20, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station.

HARRY R. KIRKHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Chief Pharmacist, Med. Dept. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Training Station; departed overseas Feb., 1919; service in France, Italy and Spain.

BUD KOOPMAN—Pipestone, Minn. Cook, second class. Entered service May 4, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Baltimore and Newport News.

WILBUR DAVIS LAWRENCE—Pipestone, Minn. Musician, first class, Navy. Entered service May 28, 1917; trained at Norfolk Training Station; U. S. S. Kearsarge; patrolled Atlantic coast and cruised Atlantic ocean; qualified as sharpshooter; was awarded stripes for service in submarine zone.

EDWARD JOSEPH LA VALLA—Edgerton, Minn. Carpenter's Mate, second class. Entered service April 7, 1917; U. S. S. Robinson; departed overseas Nov. 13, 1917.

AURIST B. LONG—Chicago, Ill. Machinist's Mate, first class, Naval Aviation Forces. Entered service June 2, 1917; trained at Pensacola, Fla.; departed overseas Nov. 20, 1917.

ARTHUR AUGUST MOHR—Trosky, Minn. Private, 80th Co., 6th Reg., 2nd Div., Marine Corps. Entered service May 30, 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 18, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne.

DARRILL W. MACKAY—Pipestone, Minn. Electrician, first class. Entered service May 22, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Radio Electrician.

EVA J. McKEOWN—Pipestone, Minn. Naval R. C. Nurse, Unit 13. Entered service Sept., 1918; trained at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., Navy and Marine Recreation Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

EUGENE G. McKEOWN—Pipestone, Minn. Passed Asst. Surgeon, Medical Unit, U. S. N. R. E. Entered service July 16, 1918.

JOSEPH LEO MURPHY—Pipestone, Minn. First Machinist. Entered service June, 1914; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, U. S. S. Carolina, Magnolia, Perkins.

ROY IAN McLEAN—Pipestone, Minn. Chief Wireless Operator. Entered service May 23, 1916; trained at Mare Island and Radio Station, Balboa.

OSCAR LOUIS MELLOM—Pipestone, Minn. Seaman, first class. Entered Service Nov., 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Agamemnon; departed overseas May, 1918.

HENRY JOSEPH O'CONNELL—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 152nd Co., 6th Regt., U. S. Marines. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Mare Island; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, St. Mihiel.

ELMER BURTON RAPH—Pipestone, Minn. Scaman and fireman. Entered service May 2, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Princess Matiba, U. S. S. Maine.





DALE EDWARD REAGAN—Winner, S. D. Chief Machinist Mate, U. S. Naval Ayn. Entered service Dec. 6, 1916; trained on U. S. S. North Dakota; departed overseas Dec. 27, 1917.

GEORGE P. ROBSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 78th Co., 6th Regt., 2nd Div., Marines. Entered service July 31, 1918; trained at Paris Island; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1918.

FRANK EDWARD RYAN—Pipestone, Minn. Second gunner. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Fortress Monroe, Va.; U. S. S. Georgia.

ANDREW E. RYDELL—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, Marine Corps. Entered service July 9, 1917; trained at Camp Quantico, Va.

STEWART SHIELDON ROCKEY—Lincoln, Neb., Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Naval Aviator. Entered service May 22, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Boston, San Diego, Pensacola.

GEORGE ARTHUR TAYLOR—Holland, Minn. Seaman. Entered service April 30, 1918; trained at Camp Plunkett, Wakefield, Mass.

WILLIAM KEITH THORNDYKE—Edgerton, Minn. Seaman. Aviation. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; departed overseas July, 1918.

PAUL SHANOR—Jasper, Minn. Private, Marines. Entered service May 24, 1917; trained at Norfolk, Va.; U. S. S. Nebraska.

EARL B. SMITH—Pipestone, Minn. Musician, First Regt. Band. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dewey and Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Agamemnon; departed overseas Dec., 1918.

HARRY W. STEARNS—Jasper, Minn. Ensign, W. S. N. R. F. Entered service May 29, 1918; trained at Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, New York.

SAMUEL DAVID YOUNG—Lindstrom, Minn. Lieutenant, N. A. U. Pensacola Naval Air Station, Commanding Officer of Receiving Ship. Entered service July 23, 1915; U. S. S. Montoso, U. S. S. Massachusetts, U. S. S. Nevada; departed overseas Nov. 22, 1917.



Donald Chesley, Miss Lois Gauthier, Wm. Fletcher.

HONOR ROLL.



(1) Leonard Scott. (2) Milo Brooks. (3) Kenneth Kingsley. (4) Clay Baldwin.



Some of the boys of the 123d Machine Gun Company in Luxemburg, Germany.
Walter Seldon, of Pipestone County, is first man to right in front row.



HOME ACTIVITIES



The Five Liberty Loan Campaigns



S. B. DUEA, Chairman.



REV. JOSEPH MANGAN,
Vice Chairman.

The First Liberty Loan

On the morning of April 6, 1917, the people of Pipestone County awoke with the rest of the nation to find the United States of America at war with Germany. At the request of President Wilson, Congress had declared war in the early hours of April 6th. Every well informed American was convinced that Congress had done the only thing possible for a self-respecting and liberty loving nation to do, and that it was to be a war to the end. Two forces were in deadly conflict, two forces that could not live together in the same world.

Every true American in Pipestone County at once set himself to the task of doing his best to win the war for civil liberty and civic righteousness. Each gave himself without reserve to the cause of his country—the cause of humanity. That is, he thought so, and he intended to be honest in his thinking. Indeed he was honest. Yet it is doubtful whether any one of us fully understood the meaning of devotion to country and to humanity. We were very much in sympathy with the theory of the phrase "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," but in the first stages of the war we fell short in practice. We did not intend to do so, but nevertheless we did do so, and whatever may be written here, let it be truthful.

In our minds we had set a pace for ourselves. We entertained certain notions as to what ought to be expected of us in a financial way. We measured our responsibility. We fixed the circle of our obligations, as we thought, somewhat beyond the limits of any just and proportionate demand the Government might make upon us. And then came the first surprise! Our first rude shock! We had set the pace too slow! What we thought was our full duty; what we had counted as a generosity approaching the sacrificial, a generosity which the Government would delight to see, we found to be less than our share and learned that we had used the wrong yard-stick in the attempt to measure our duty.

The Government asked us for a loan of \$225,000 to be used for the winning of the war. We winced at the request and actually loaned the Government \$101,900. We thought the figure was too high. We persuaded ourselves the Government was unreasonable in its dealings with Pipestone County; that it had taken advantage of our patriotic fervor and more than doubled our apportionment. Hence we did not "go over the top." We loaned just a little less than 45.3% of the amount the Government asked us for. And yet our hearts were right. The trouble was all in

First Liberty Loan Campaign—Cont'd.

our heads. We had not calculated with sufficient care. And we were just beginning. We were not organized. Our canvass was on the haphazard and hit and miss plan. We banked too much on the spontaneous response of men who were not easy to reach and converse with. The responses did not materialize and hence the canvass was quite incomplete.

But the First Liberty Loan canvass was a great help to us. In it we learned that every true American was willing to do his duty or even more than his duty. While many good men had underestimated their obligation they were all eager to know and to do their part. There was really no precedent to guide them. And no one was able to tell them. No one knew. We had not been careful enough in our calculations. We were dwelling in the region of "glittering generalities." We had not reached the "brass tacks" stage, but the canvass gave us a lot of practical information. It taught us the necessity of education, organization and the most thorough and complete work in any and all succeeding canvasses. We were determined that American wealth and energy should be devoted to the winning of the war. And although we did not allow the 54.7% deficit of the First Loan to disturb our sleep, yet we did resolve then and there that we were through with deficits forever, and that in every following canvass Pipestone County would do what the Nation did in the first one, i. e., go over the top at full speed ahead, toward the German trenches.

Second Liberty Loan

When the Ninth District officials announced Pipestone County's allotment for the Second Liberty Loan, they placed the figures at \$425,000, nearly double the figures of the first one in face of the fact that we had subscribed but 45.3% of the first. And we really began to wonder what the outcome would be. It looked like a huge undertaking. Even this time some of us asked almost under our breath whether someone had not made a mistake. Four hundred twenty-five thousand dollars! Could we make it? "Indeed we can and we will," said the men at the head, in the county, and in the several towns and precincts. We were getting squared away. We were better able to determine the measure of our obligations. We had a clearer understanding. We were seeing things in a clearer light. And besides we were on our mettle. We organized educational campaigns in the towns and townships. All over the county men got into the game and took up the work with vigor. No stone was left unturned.

The county was raked as with a fine tooth comb, and at the closing hour of the closing day our reports left us about \$38,000 short of our goal! But we had set our faces like flint against any further deficits and were determined that Pipestone County should report the purchase of her full quota. A joint bond subscribed by a few men who had been the hardest workers and the heaviest purchasers in the canvass, brought us up to the full amount and enabled us to report the purchase of the entire quota. Belated reports increased this total by \$14,750, so that we are credited with the purchase of \$439,750 on our supposed to be \$425,000 allotment. And then some time later we found out that the men in high places occasionally get their mathematics slightly mixed and that the real quota intended for Pipestone County for the Second Liberty Loan was \$325,000! Thus the figures show that we oversubscribed, not \$14,750 but \$114,750. Though while the canvass was on, we were straining every nerve and going the limit in the determination to break even.

Third Liberty Loan

After the experience of the canvasses for the first and second loans it was determined that the county organization should be still further strengthened and perfected and that every honorable means should be employed to enlist the money made in America on American farms and in American industries and professions to equip the American army for the work of whipping the Kaiser and saving the nation and the world. With Mr. S. B. Duea as County Chairman and the Rev. Joseph Mangan as Vice Chairman an organization was effected so complete in its details and so strong in its personnel that it became next to impossible for any citizen of Pipestone County to escape without meeting at least a measure of his responsibility.

Precinct committees were duly appointed, and under the allotment plan which prevailed until after the last canvass had been completed Pipestone County never failed to subscribe a fine surplus. Allotment committees did not presume to go into absolute detail in determining the exact wealth of Pipestone County men. But they were, in the main, men of fine Americanism with an abiding sense of the fairness and the justice of things. Moreover they were men who, though not unduly officious, were able to estimate approximately the standing of their neighbors. They tried to be fair in their individual allotments. Of course they were human, and infallibility is not one of the qualities of men. No doubt they made some mistakes, but what men do not make mistakes? Some assessments may have been too high

Third Liberty Loan Cont'd.

and others too low. But no one asked in vain for a fair and equitable adjustment of his allotment. While several objected to the amount assigned them on the ground that it was too high, there were many who voluntarily subscribed more than their allotment.

It was the desire of the County Central Committee that when all the canvasses should be complete and the Kaiser whipped the record should show a just and fair proportion of bonds purchased by each American. If the final record showing the number of bonds purchased by each one in the five sales does not prove this just proportion, the fault is not due the allotment committee in any consequential degree.

Our allotment for the Third Loan was \$480,000. Our subscription was \$681,000.

Fourth Liberty Loan

When the time came to make the canvass for the Fourth Liberty Loan the County organization was ready. The machinery was complete and the organization intact. The preliminary work of the allotment committees had been so well and so thoroughly done that subscriptions came rapidly through the mails the first day of the period assigned by the Government for the canvass to be made. We were getting our stride and were going strong. Somewhat like the boys who, having turned the tide at Chauten Thierry, were rushing the Kaiser's pets back toward the Rhine. Our speed boded ill for the enemy. Even the American babies got into the swing and the spirit, and we led a merry chase, 6,927 strong. Sixty-nine and nine-tenths per cent of our population fired our bond purchase guns into the ranks of the emaciated and starving enemy and they sued for peace. The end was in sight. We had played the part of Americans. All of us from baby to grandparents. We also helped to carry the load of the fire sufferers. The Nation asked us for \$870,000 and we loaned \$1,065,800. And the Good Ship Pipestone County will carry the news around the world, proclaiming in the ports of the Old World as well as the New that Pipestone County heads the list of all the counties in the Ninth District in the proportionate number of bond purchasers in the Fourth Liberty Loan canvass.

The Fifth or Victory Loan

The war was over and we had a few more bills to pay. In this instance as in the case of the Third and Fourth Loans the work was largely committee and clerical work. The Government had given us the franking privilege just as in the previous cases. Allotments were made and sent to the people. As in the previous loans some thought their allotment too high. Others thought them rather high but paid without a whimper. Some thought their allotment too low and raised it of their own accord. Others thought the allotment too low, yet kept quiet and paid simply what had been assigned them. Uncle Sam asked us for \$675,000. We said, "Be content, Uncle, and take \$770,300." And with a twinkle in his eye and gratitude in his heart he took it.

Liberty Loan Committeemen

Aetna Township: Hans Madsen, Chairman; John Pehrs, Perry Scroggie, C. P. Peterson, Peter Svendsen, Frank McCoy, George Wells, E. M. Culver, Thomas Jensen, Martin Aagesen, Claus Sothman.

Altona Township: A. E. Rydell, Chairman; Chas. Anderson, Ed F. Anderson, Peter Jorgensen, Hans Johnson, Frank Hillard, Frank Carpenter, F. J. Ahse-macher, Thos. Reynolds.

Burke Township: J. P. Ryan, Chairman; John Synhorst, H. B. Stotts, T. J. Schrader, Edward Markl.

Eden Township: John W. Wehrman, Chairman; F. C. Bauman, M. K. Steen, A. B. Gewecke, G. E. Wilson, Fred Dahlmeier, H. F. Hansen, F. H. Everett, H. H.

Liberty Loan Committeemen—Cont'd.

Lexvold, Will Johannsen, J. H. Manion, M. J. Dixon, W. F. Dock, Alfred Hansen, John Minnehan, C. F. Price, George Lange, A. A. Gilmore, R. G. Larson.

Edgerton: Ed. Yocum, Chairman; M. L. Patterson, A. Pilling, A. H. Jansen, T. F. Fisch, H. H. Matzke, H. DeBoer, F. A. Meacham, J. L. Baldwin.

Elmer Township: George Clausen, Sr., Chairman; Robert Kennedy, David Faulkner, August Peschon, W. Jackson, Wm. Hunter, H. Carstensen, George Nece, L. V. Dietmeier.

Fountain Prairie: John Giebink, Chairman; C. P. Earhart, Walter Anderson, Henry Mouw, Martin DeBoer, John Imler, Arthur Lawrence, Harry Heersema.

Grange Township: J. E. Morgan, Chairman; W. A. Weighill, C. H. Earhart, C. C. Christensen, F. M. Kerr, G. H. McCarter, E. E. Rickerman, Wesley Kerr, B. F. Shane, David J. Long, J. H. Appeldorn, Henry Keller, Everett Long, Emil Eggers, Hans Klingbale, R. I. Whitehead.

Gray Township: Jas. L. Pollock and C. H. Jordan, Chairmen; C. R. Watts, George Armstrong, Jess M. Pollock, Wm. Ludke, J. F. Quinn, W. C. Anderson, H. J. Wiener, J. W. Hawbrich, Henry Anderson, Gus Appeldorn, Nicholas Peschon.

Jasper: Andrew Rae, Chairman; Alex Sinclair, William C. Aslesen, Albert S. Larson, John H. Hoyme, Erick J. Aslesen.

Osborne Township: E. S. Thorndyke, Chairman; Klaas Smidt, H. H. Hellwinckel, Ed. Gamber, William VanderLinden, C. F. Rieck, Jacob Poelstra, Hessel Baker.

Pipestone City: S. B. Duea, Chairman; Rev. Joseph Mangan, G. S. Redmon, J. H. Robson, W. W. Fletcher, F. H. Burgert, Henry McKeon, Rev. E. N. Prentice, James O'Leary, S. L. Hirschy, John Gray, Max Menzel.

Rock Township: George Ott, Chairman, Second Loan; D. J. Winterfield, Chairman Third, Fourth, and Fifth Loans; John Campbell, Forrest Moffitt, Herman Mohning, John Dallenbach, Dell Draper.

Ruthton: C. M. Christensen, Chairman; Jay Jackson, S. Bertelsen, M. J. Johnson, G. R. Ellis, H. Flygare.

Sweet Township: Wm. Eggers, Chairman; Wm. Frick, Ed. Crossman, George Bauer, Garfield Jaycox, John Ross.

Troy Township: S. L. Gilliland and W. J. Dingler, Chairmen; L. A. Plank, A. G. Edgecomb, John Steffen, Peter Hubner, S. H. Wilson, M. C. Milliren, Gust Sindt, James McQuoid, Roy Butman, Ed. Shaffer, John Carstenson, Fred Meyerhoff, Wm. Carson.

Woodstock: Barney Mooney, Chairman; James Jackson, George Moline.

War Savings Stamp Campaign

T. E. Nash, County Chairman

Pipestone County achieved special distinction in the sale of War Savings Stamps, its rank being fourth among the counties of the state in per capita sales. Much credit is due to County Chairman T. E. Nash and his able committeemen for the excellent work that was done and the high rank that was attained. As in the Liberty Loans the people of the county had fully awakened to the importance of taking the various issues of the treasury, and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the county's \$300,000 quota of stamps. The drive began June 4th, the allotment plan being utilized. Following were the committeemen:

Woodstock Village: E. L. Meyers, Chairman; Henry Shafer, Charles Lindsay, J. C. M. Jahncke, George Moline

Burke Township: J. P. Feyereisen, Chairman; John Synhorst, T. J. Schrader, Henry Kallen, J. P. Ryan.

Ruthron Village: Jay Jackson, Chairman; O. B. Johnson, Laura Nelson, A. R. Eggensperger, G. S. Evarts.

Aetna Village: Hans Madsen, Chairman; John Pehrs, George Wells.

Fountain Prairie Township: C. P. Earhart, Chairman; John Giebink, O. E. Forman, M. McCurdy.

Altona Township: Chris Olsen, Chairman; Chas. Anderson, John Priester, W. J. Roseoe.

Holland Village: Geo. F. Ziegler, Chairman; Wm. Giles, Anna B. Wells, H. Nissen.

Trosky Village: Chas. French, Chairman; S. S. Crossman, W. F. Hamm, Geo. Jansen.

Elmer Township: David Williams, Chairman; Robert Kennedy, Otto G. Smallfield, W. H. Rahlfs.

Edgerton Village: Ed. Vocum, M. L. Patterson, F. H. Baldwin, H. H. Natzke, J. G. McGlashen, A. Pilling.

Osborne Township: Warren Pickett, Chairman; C. F. Reick, Edward Gamber.

Grange Township: B. F. Shane, Chairman; C. H. Earhart, Jr., A. B. Raph, Geo. McCarter, David Long.

Troy Township: W. J. Dinger, Chairman; Ed. Shaffer, Hugh Wilson, Roy Malosh, C. C. Noble.

Rock Township: J. M. O'Neill, Chairman; John Campbell, H. H. Mohning, Thomas Campbell.

Eden Township: F. C. Bauman, Chairman; C. F. Price, H. F. Hansen, A. A. Gilmore, F. W. Dahlmeier, L. H. Wilson, H. H. Lexvold.

Jasper Village: W. H. Lake, Chairman; G. M. Peterson, Theo. Holien, G. S. Smiley, A. H. Adams, L. M. Marsden, Prof. Lokensgard.

Sweet Township: W. E. Brown, Chairman; Ed. Crossman, H. W. Filer, W. H. Garlick, A. F. Haney, Wm. Ross, Carl Soehren.

Gray Township and Hatfield: W. C. Anderson, Chairman; C. M. Pease, Harrison Reiger, William Horrigan, R. R. Gilbert, Elmer Vaughn.

City of Pipestone: G. G. Stone, Chairman; A. C. Tibbetts, I. L. Demaray, M. J. Mecker, W. E. Wakefield, Chas. Dealy, A. C. Walker, G. L. Argetsinger, W. J. Mutz, Carl Oppen, D. W. Smith, J. R. Campbell, F. T. Mann, Rev. H. Bohnhoff.

United War Work Campaign

T. E. Nash, County Chairman

The United War Work Campaign for funds for the six organizations doing active war work, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. C., Jewish Welfare, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army was conducted during the first part of November, 1918. The work was done by a committee working under the direction of County Chairman T. E. Nash. In spite of the fact that the influenza ban made a personal campaign from house to house difficult, the people of the county raised over \$29,000 for the work of the six societies.

Following were the various committeemen: E. L. Reader, Pipestone; R. J. Heaton, Jasper; C. A. Calking, Edgerton; B. J. Mooney, Woodstock; Charles French, Trosky; C. M. Christensen, Ruthron; A. J. Moffitt, Holland; C. J. Pehrs, Aetna; C. P. Earhart, Fountain Prairie; F. J. Absenmacher, Altona; S. L. Gilliland, Troy; J. E. Morgan, Grange; F. E. Moffitt, Rock; Henry Kellen, Burke; J. F. Quinn, Gray; J. H. Crawford, Sweet; John Wehrman, Eden; Y. R. Mulder, Osborne; George Clausen, Elmer.

Knights of Columbus War Fund Campaign



F. H. Burgert, County Chairman

An active campaign was conducted in Pipestone County for the Knights of Columbus War Fund, to be used in the K. C. overseas work. F. H. Burgert of Pipestone was appointed county chairman and conducted the campaign in a thorough and systematic manner. The mark set by the national organization to be raised was \$3,000,000, and it was estimated that Pipestone County's quota was \$1,000. The campaign was begun on December 1, 1917, and the prescribed amount was easily raised within the week.

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign



A. H. Adams, County Chairman

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign in the fall of 1917 was conducted under the direction of A. H. Adams of Jasper, who had been appointed county chairman, and directed to

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign Cont'd.

organize the the work of soliciting the funds in the county. The county's quota had been set at \$5,000.00, and a several days' campaign sufficed to raise this amount with a liberal over-subscription.

Following were the committeemen:

Aetna Township: Hans Madsen, Chairman; John Pehrs, Perry Scroggie, C. P. Peterson, Peter Svendsen, Frank McCoy, George Wells, E. M. Culver, Thomas Jensen, Martin Aagesen, Claus Sothman.

Altona Township: A. E. Rydell, Chairman; Chas. Anderson, Ed F. Anderson, Peter Jorgensen, Hans Johnson, Frank Hillard, Frank Carpenter, F. J. Absenmacher, Thos. Reynolds.

Burke Township: J. P. Ryan, Chairman; John Synhorst, H. B. Stotts, T. J. Schrader, Edward Markl.

Eden Township: John W. Wehrman, Chairman; F. C. Bauman, M. K. Steen, A. B. Gewecke, G. E. Wilson, Fred Dahlmeier, H. F. Hansen, F. H. Everett, H. H. Lexvold, Will Johannsen, J. H. Manion, M. J. Dixon, W. F. Dock, Alfred Hansen, John Minnehan, C. F. Price, George Lange, A. A. Gilmore, R. G. Larson.

Edgerton: Ed Yocom, Chairman; M. L. Patterson, A. Billing, A. H. Jansen, T. F. Fisch, H. H. Matzke, H. DeBoer, F. A. Meacham, J. L. Baldwin.

Elmer Township: George Clausen, Sr., Chairman; Robert Kennedy, David Faulkner, August Peschon, W. Jackson, Wm. Hunter, H. Carstensen, George Neece, L. V. Dietmeier.

Fountain Prairie: John Giebink, Chairman; C. P. Earhart, Walter Anderson, Henry Mouw, Martin DeBoer, John Imler, Arthur Lawrence, Harry Heersema.

Grange Township: J. E. Morgan, Chairman; W. A. Weighill, C. H. Earhart, C. C. Christensen, F. M. Kerr, G. H. McCarter, E. E. Riekerman, Wesley Kerr, B. F. Shane, David J. Long, J. H. Appeldorn, Henry Keller, Everett Long, Emil Eggers, Hans Klingbile, R. F. Whitehead.

Gray Township: Jas. L. Pollock and C. H. Jordan, Chairmen; C. R. Watts, George Armstrong, Jess M. Pollock, Wm. Ludke, J. F. Quinn, W. C. Anderson, H. J. Wiener, J. W. Hawbrich, Henry Anderson, Gus Appeldorn, Nicholas Peschon.

Jasper: Andrew Rae, Chairman; Alex Sinclair, William C. Aslesen, Albert S. Larson, John H. Hoyme, Erick J. Aslesen.

Osborne Township: E. S. Thorndyke, Chairman; Klaas Smidt, H. H. Hellwinkel, Ed. Gamber, William VanderLinden, C. F. Rieck, Jacob Poelstra, Hessel Baker.

Pipestone City: S. B. Duca, Chairman; Rev. Joseph Mangan, G. S. Redmon, J. H. Robson, W. W. Fletcher, F. H. Burgert, Henry McKeon, Rev. E. N. Prentice, James O'Leary, S. L. Hirschy, John Gray, Max Menzel.

Rock Township: George Ott, and D. J. Winterfield, Chairmen, John Campbell, Forrest Moffitt, Herman Mohning, John Dallenbach, Dell Draper.

Ruthon: C. M. Christensen, Chairman; Jay Jackson, S. Bertelsen, M. J. Johnson, G. R. Ellis, H. Flygare.

Sweet Township: Wm. Eggers, Chairman; Wm. Frick, Ed. Crossman, George Bauer, Garfield Jaycox, John Ross.

Troy Township: S. L. Gilliland and W. J. Dinger, Chairmen; L. A. Plank, A. G. Edgecomb, John Steffen, Peter Hubner, S. H. Wilson, M. C. Milliren, Gust Sindt, James McQuoid, Roy Butman, Ed. Shaffer, John Carstenson, Fred Meyerhoff, Wm. Carson.

Woodstock: Barney Mooney, Chairman; James Jackson, George Mohne.

The County Safety Commission



John Gray, Chairman

One of the wide awake organizations of the county was the County Safety Commission. The Commission was appointed by the Governor, and was charged with the work of suppressing sedition and of being on the lookout for enemies of the government. The members kept themselves informed on the condition of things throughout the county, knowing the attitude of practically every citizen and what each one was doing to support the government and the army.

Pipestone County can feel proud indeed that the largest percentage of the inhabitants of its farming, business and professional circles were loyal to their state and country.

Following are the names of the officers and members of the County Safety Commission:

John Gray, Director, Pipestone.
 Chas. Dealy, Pipestone.
 S. B. Duea, Treasurer, Pipestone.
 Lee Baldwin, Edgerton.
 Alex Sinclair, Jasper.
 Robt. Moffett, Holland.
 Chas. Anderson, Pipestone.
 John Pehrs, Ruthton.
 J. P. Ryan, Woodstock.
 B. J. Mooney, Woodstock.
 Fred Bauman, Jasper.
 Chas. Maynard, Pipestone.
 Henry Heersema, Pipestone.
 John Morgan, Pipestone.
 Elmer Vaughn, Hatfield.
 F. H. Kingsbury, Edgerton.
 S. B. Duea, Pipestone.
 Forest Moffett, Woodstock.
 W. E. Keister, Trosky.
 Harry Filer, Pipestone.

G. S. Evarts, Ruthton.
 W. J. Dingler, Cazenovia.
 Mrs. Grace Hanson, Pipestone.

Labor Committee

A. E. Enerson, Pipestone.
 Chas. Dealy, Pipestone.
 G. S. Evarts, Ruthton.
 B. J. Mooney, Woodstock.
 Alex Sinclair, Jasper.

Marketing Committee

B. F. Veach, Pipestone.
 J. P. Peterson, Jasper.
 Lee Baldwin, Edgerton.
 B. J. Mooney, Woodstock.
 L. Nelson, Trosky.
 C. M. Christenson, Ruthton.
 Paul Reikow, Holland.
 W. J. Dingler, Cazenovia.
 Farmers Elevator Co., Ihlen.

Woman's Commission of Public Safety



By Grace B. Hansen, County Chairman

The Woman's Committee of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety came into existence in May, 1917, when the State Committee of sixteen women was appointed with authority to organize the women of the state for all forms of war work. This committee was at the same time authorized by the National Council of Defense, according to a plan adopted for the whole nation.

The State Committee appointed a chairman in each county. The County Chairman for Pipestone County, Mrs. Grace P. Hansen, was appointed in June, 1917, and she in turn appointed local chairmen for the different communities of the county as follows: Airlie, Miss Marion Farmer; Altona, Mrs. M. McCurdy; Cazenovia, Mrs. E. Long; Edgerton, Mrs. J. Lee Baldwin; Hatfield, Miss Winifred Pease; Holland, Mrs. John Toutjes; Jasper, Mrs. Wm. Lowe; Pipestone, Mrs. Alva Morrison; Ruth-ton, Mrs. A. Evanson; Trosky, Mrs. L. Dietmeyer; Woodstock, Mrs. Geo. Moline. All work undertaken was in accordance with directions sent out from Washington by the National Council of Defense.

The first active work was to secure pledges to the so-called Hoover pledge, promising economy in the use of fats, sugar, wheat and meat. Following this campaign Mrs. J. R. Campbell was appointed Food Conservation Chairman and all county work in the line of food conservation was done under her direction.

Americanization work and education in patriotism were carried on under the supervision of the school teachers of the county and they also helped in all publicity work where necessary to create public sentiment for the special drives of war work. Little Citizens' Leagues were organized in nearly every school.

The commission also assisted in procuring a survey of the number of women in our different industries and the kind of employment in which each was engaged.

In reference to the Liberty Loans, our women were asked to assist in the educational campaigns but did very little personal soliciting for money, on account of the allotment system used in this county. One-fourth of all Loan sales were credited to the Woman's Committee, and in the first four loans, Pipestone County had the largest women's per capita record in the state.

In response to the government's request to list young women to take training for nurses, several applications were sent in to Washington through the solicitation of Miss Dorothy Briggs.

Two different Y. W. C. A. drives were carried on, and in all, four hundred dollars was raised. The following helpers assisted in these drives: Pipestone, the Misses Esther Meyers, Ora Englebart, Dorothy Nash, Ruth Nash, Janet Brown, Carrie Winters, Eva Wakefeld, Vera Boehmke, Vera Petersen, Lorna Rogers, Alica Tibbetts and Olive Pierce; Woodstock, Mrs. Geo. Moline, assisted by Miss Esther Shaffer and Miss Pearl Rokes. In Holland the allotment was raised by the Little Citizens' League; in Altona by the Ladies' Aid Society; Trosky by Miss Marion Griffin; Hat-

Woman's Commission of Public Safety—Cont'd.

field by Mrs. D. J. Mereness; Airlie by Miss Marion Farmer; in Edgerton Mrs. Baldwin was assisted by the Kensington Club, the Young Ladies of the Dutch Reformed church, the Ladies' Aid of the Dutch Reformed church, the Ladies' Aid of the Christian Reformed church and the Presbyterians Ladies' Aid Society.

There were few changes in the personnel of the county organization, but the death of Mrs. Dietmeyer left the work in Trosky to be directed by Mrs. Helen Griffin, and Mrs. Lowe's removal from Jasper made Mrs. George Smiley chairman in her place.



The Armenian Relief Drive

G. S. Boehmke, Chairman

The Armenian Relief Drive in Pipestone County was held during the week beginning February 2, 1919. The purpose of the drive was to secure funds for the relief of the suffering Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and other refugees of the Near East. G. S. Boehmke of Pipestone was named county chairman. The conditions during the week of the drive were very unfavorable, due to inclement weather and the prevalence of the influenza epidemic, but the sum of \$3,800.00 was raised nevertheless. Following were the committeemen:

Wm. Giles, Holland; Wesley Kerr, Grange; John Giebink, Fountain Prairie; Earl Lincoln, Altona; John Pehrs, Aetna; J. P. Ryan, Burke; F. C. Bouman, Eden; George Clausen, Jr., Elmer; C. H. Jordan, Gray; E. S. Thorndyke, Osborne; H. H. Mohning, Rock; C. C. Cunningham, Sweet; L. A. Plank, Troy; J. E. Fish, Edgerton; Alex Sinclair, Jasper; Jay Jackson, Ruthon; Ed Crossman, Trosky; Gean Meyers, Woodstock; H. H. Lexvold, Ihlen; Rev. Father Joseph Mangan, John Gray, M. J. Meeker, R. L. Woodman, Wm. Alexander, F. H. Burgert, David Spark, E. E. Wakefield, Fred Busse, Clifford D. Duffus, Clint Buell, David E. Jones, Rev. E. N. Prentice, Charles Dealy, C. H. Smith, Rev. Otto Gerhard, Sam L. Hirschy, F. M. Payne, W. B. Brown, Walter Alexander, G. H. Kiel, J. R. Campbell, Hugh Dimock, E. E. Beede, Hans Russau, A. L. Steinke, Jerry Hines, Leslie Colvin, Al. Hickman, Pipestone.



Where the peace treaty was signed.

Pipestone County Food Conservation Committee



ROBERT A. HYDE
County Director



Mrs. Grace Hanson Mrs. J. R. Campbell Walter L. Alexander
Chm. Nat. Coun. Defense Co. Chm. Food Conservation Grocery Stores



C. A. Sampson Rev. E. N. Prentice J. R. Campbell E. H. Grandfield
Hotels Churches Co. Supt. Schools Agriculture

The Food Conservation Department was well looked after at the beginning of its organization by S. B. Duea, who was appointed its first chairman in 1917. Later Mr. Duea's work as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee became so heavy that he requested the appointment of another man to succeed him in the Food Conservation department. Mr. R. A. Hyde succeeded him as chairman, receiving the appointment in May, 1918.

The purpose of this department was to prevent all unnecessary food waste; to compel the use of substitutes; to regulate the sale of food; to restrict the purchase of certain staple articles, such as flour and sugar; to limit the amount that might be kept on hand in any home, or in stock by any merchant, or in any store; to know just about the condition of the larder in any home in the county.

The work was carefully attended to, particularly after the necessity had fully dawned upon the consciousness of many of the people, and as Chairman Hyde stated, as soon as the matter was fully explained, the majority of people acquiesced gladly to the rulings.

When Mr. Hyde went to California in the fall of 1918, Mr. C. D. Duffus was appointed to succeed him. The date of Mr. Duffus' appointment was October 23, 1918.

Besides the chairmen mentioned above, there were appointed:
County Food Conservation Chairman—Mrs. J. R. Campbell.
Chairman National Council of Defense—Mrs. Grace Hanson.
Groceries—Walter L. Alexander.
Hotels and Restaurants—C. A. Sampson.
Churches—Rev. E. N. Prentice.
Schools—County Superintendent J. R. Campbell.
Agriculture—Co. Agt. E. H. Grandfield.
Press—Rev. Jos. Mangam.



The S. S. Pipestone County

Miss Lois Gaither, Sponsor



The S. S. Pipestone County Steaming Down the Delaware.

Sixty-nine and nine-tenths per cent of Pipestone County's population purchased Liberty Bonds of the Fourth issue. As a result of this record purchase Pipestone County led the nation in per capita sales. The Ninth Federal Reserve district, comprising the States of Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, lead the United States in the Fourth Loan, in the largest number of sales of bonds. Pipestone County ranked first in the Ninth district. Wheatland county, Montana, ranked second with a percentage of 55, and Nobles county, Minnesota, ranked third with a percentage of 46.8. As a mark of recognition of the splendid efforts of the people of this county, the Federal Liberty Loan board ruled that one of the ships in course of construction at the Hog Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, Pa., should be christened "The Pipestone County." Miss Lois Gaither, one of the Liberty Loan committee workers of Pipestone, was named to act as sponsor. The launching of "The Pipestone County" occurred during the afternoon of Memorial Day, May 30th, 1919. Those who were present from this county to witness the launching were: Misses Lois Gaither, Marie Britt, Rose Ryan, Angie Hermanson, Mrs. E. T. Gaither, Misses Mary and Myrtle Milliren, Attorney C. T. Howard Rev. Joseph Mangan, Severt B. Duea, J. H. Robson, all of Pipestone, Robert Kennedy, Trosky; Patrick Duggan, Hardwick; Wayne Nason, Washington, D. C.,

PIPESTONE COUNTY.



Views at Washington, D. C., and at the Hog Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, Pa., taken by the attendants at the christening of the S. S. Pipestone County.

The S. S. Pipestone County—Cont'd.

Frank Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following lines by Rev. Jos. Mangan of Pipestone were recited by him upon the occasion of the launching of the S. S. Pipestone County:

Columbia! in thy hour of need
Thy cry was heard by valiant sons
Who swore their dearest veins to bleed
As mustering at the boom of guns,
From Atlantic to Pacific shore
To thy defense thy patriots pour.

From farm, from office and from mart,
See! thy sons of freedom start.
One fixed resolve is in their heart—
To live or die for homeland.

No coward child was born of thee,
No traitor base, rocked on thy knee,
No craven slave e'er suckled thee,
God's free and chosen daughter.

Our lives, our worth, our honor—all
We pledged thee at thy piercing call.
No hireling host shall thee enthrall
While filial love attend thee.

From north to south, from east to west
Our serried ranks our love attest,

One only hope burns in our breast.
Great God of Right, befriend thee.

Freedom's our home! Freedom our right.
Free men we fall! As free men—fight,
In love for all—free of all spite
For inborn rights of man.

All heard the cry—but some more true
And Pipestone led—amongst the few
Who reached beyond their duty.
Columbia, grateful in this hour,
Has named her battleship of power
The "Pipestone" as her guerdon.

So long as floats my banner free
At home, abroad, or on the sea,
Great God of battles, hear my plea
As I award it.

Send Pipestone men of noble heart
Ready to do a yeoman's part
And Pipestone men to guard it.

The Medical Advisory Board



DR. A. H. BROWN.



DR. E. G. McKEOWN.

The Medical Advisory Board for the counties of Pipestone, Rock and Lincoln, as appointed by Dr. A. E. Spalding of the State of Minnesota Medical Draft Committee, was composed of the following members:

Dr. A. H. Brown, Pipestone.

Dr. E. G. McKeown, Pipestone.

Dr. C. O. Wright, Luverne.

Dr. C. A. Palmer, Luverne.

This board passed its decision on questionable cases referred to it by local boards of the three counties.

The Pipestone County Local Board



Alva Morrison.



R. S. Shepherd.



Dr. H. D. Jenckes.



Tad A. Bailey



Dr. Geo. F. Schmidt



Miss Alice Hagedorn.

After Congress had passed the draft law arrangements were made to secure the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 31. The first registration was in June, 1917. County Auditor Tad A. Bailey received official notice apprising him that Sheriff R. S. Shepherd, Dr. G. F. Schmidt, and himself were appointed to take charge of the registration in Pipestone County. It was the duty of this County Registration Board to appoint registrars for each voting precinct in the county, the County Board and registrars to serve without pay.

The following men were appointed for their voting precincts.

Aetna—C. H. Pehrs.

Altona—C. A. Anderson.

Burke—J. P. Ryan.

Eden—O. L. Hunstad.

Elmer—John Mahl.

Fountain Prairie—Harry Heersema.

Grange—F. M. Kerr.

Gray—Charles M. Pease.

Osborne—S. H. Kingsbury.

Rock—Forest E. Moffitt.

Sweet—August Johannsen.

Troy—W. J. Dingle.

Edgerton—C. I. Ring, J. G. McGlashen.

Holland—A. H. Dietz.

Jasper—Theodore A. Holien.

The Pipestone County Local Board—Cont'd.

Ruthton—G. S. Evarts.

Trosky—Ray Barton.

Woodstock—N. J. Biever.

Pipestone, 1st Ward—S. W. Funk, Joseph Keyes.

Pipestone, 2nd Ward—Frank Timm.

(T. E. Nash, F. E. Cogswell, last registration.)

The registration in June, 1917, showed that Pipestone County had 1,085 men of military age. Of these 339 were in Class I, 117 in Class II, 71 in Class III, 405 in Class IV, and 153 in Class V. Of the men in Class I 294 were inducted and sent to camp, two were general service men available for future calls, sixteen were limited service men available for future calls, two were placed in the remediable group, two in the emergency fleet, six were delinquent, but there were no deserters.

The registration of June, 1918, listed 110 men who had attained their majority within the year. Eighty-one in Class I, 11 in Class II, one in Class III, 3 in Class IV and 14 in Class V. Of these 41 were inducted and sent to camp, 27 were general service men available for future calls, 7 were limited service men available for future calls and one was delinquent. Twenty-six men who had attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1918, registered on August 24, 1918.

At the September, 1918, registration all men between the ages of 18 and 21 and also between the ages of 31 and 37 were required to register. The total number in this registration was 741. Of these, 304 were placed in Class I, 104 in Class II, 20 in Class IV and 38 in Class V. Ninety-three of the older men in Class I were general service, and 7 of them were limited service men, available for future calls. One was placed in the remediable group, while 15 of them and 4 of the younger men were inducted and sent to camp.

In addition to this there were 622 registrants between the ages of 37 and 45, making a grand total of 2,582 registrants in Pipestone County from June, 1917, to September, 1918, between the ages of 18 and 45. Miss Alice Hagedorn was the efficient clerk and stenographer of the board, during a large part of its existence.

Dr. G. F. Schmidt early enlisted in the Medical Corps of the Army, and when he received his commission Dr. H. D. Jenckes was appointed to take his place on the registration or draft board. Somewhat later the County Auditor, Mr. Tad. A. Bailey, was compelled to resign on account of the heavy stress and strain of the work in connection with the increasingly exacting labors of the Auditor's office. Upon his resignation Mr. Alva Morrison was appointed in his stead and Messrs. Shepherd, Jenckes and Morrison stayed by the guns through thick and thin, and were right on the job when the German government wrote "finis" at the end of the closing chapter; when the beaten army started across the Rhine and our victorious lads turned and looked with longing eyes towards God's country on this side of the sea. The boys did a fine job and they had no better nor truer friends than the members of the registration board who worked day after day, and night after night in their efforts to do their best for the American Army and deal fairly with all concerned.

The Legal Advisory Board



Atty. Morris Evans
Chairman

Atty. P. P. Cady

Atty. M. J. Meeker

Atty. C. T. Howard

On December 8, 1917, Attorneys Morris Evans, C. T. Howard and M. J. Meeker received notice from Governor Burnquist that they were appointed by the President of the United States as permanent members of the Legal Advisory Board of Pipe-

The Legal Advisory Board—Cont'd.

stone County, Minnesota, with Mr. Evans as chairman.

These permanent members were authorized to appoint and take the oath of associate members of the Advisory Board. In accordance with this authorization, the following men were appointed on the committee:

G. S. Smiley, Jasper; L. N. Marsden, Jasper; G. A. Jansen, Trosky; A. H. Jansen, Edgerton; W. A. Hanno, Edgerton; George Mohne, Woodstock; G. S. Evarts, Ruth-ton; A. R. Eggenberger, Ruth-ton; Gus Boehmke, Holland; E. P. Cady, Pipestone; P. P. Cady, Pipestone; G. L. Argetsinger, Pipestone; T. E. Nash, Pipestone; A. C. Walker, Pipestone; H. H. Lexvold, Ihlen; D. J. Mereness, Hatfield; Henry Nissen, Holland; Albert H. Deitz, Holland; H. H. Matzke, Edgerton.

After Mr. Mecker had been called into the service Mr. P. P. Cady was duly appointed as a permanent member of the board.

The board did its work faithfully and well. Both permanent and associate members served without pay and gave their time and their counsel for the Army and the Nation. Of the four men who were permanent members, one was inducted into the service, each of two others had two volunteer sons in the Army, while the remaining one saw his only son enlist and make the supreme sacrifice.

Practically all the efforts of the Legal Advisory Board were devoted to filling out the questionnaires, and the greatest care was exercised in making the proper classifications, some of the men giving up all their time to the work of the board.

The Federal Labor Board



Frank E. Cogswell, Chairman Twelfth District

The United States Department of Labor first became represented in the Twelfth district in Minnesota when W. F. Casey, under the direction of Fred D. Koch, Federal Director, came to Pipestone on October 25, 1918, and organized the Community Board of the Twelfth district. Frank E. Cogswell of Pipestone was appointed district chairman to represent the Government. The counties of Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Pipestone, Murray, Rock and Nobles comprised the Twelfth district and each county selected its local organization. In Pipestone county I. L. Demaray was selected to represent the employers; L. Palmatier, the employees, and Mrs. C. C. Buell and Miss Stella Smith, the women employers and employees of the county. It was the duty of the Labor Board to secure a complete list of all factories and business enterprises employing labor in the district; recruit labor for government work in the factories, for work on the farms, and for other essential industries, as well as finding employment for soldiers as fast as they were mustered out of the service. An immense amount of detail and stenographic work was involved in securing the necessary data and placing the employers and employees in connection with each other. The board, under Chairman Cogswell's capable direction, did excellent work, which resulted in considerable benefit for the parties having occasion to use the services of the organization.

The Pipestone County Fuel Administration



E. W. Davies, Chairman

The Pipestone County Fuel Administration was organized in September of 1917, at which time Mr. E. W. Davies of Pipestone was appointed County Chairman. The other members of the committee were James Jackson of Woodstock and Alex Mitchell of Jasper. Mr. Davies was appointed chairman September 1, 1917, by J. F. McGee, Federal Fuel Administrator, and was reappointed January 2, 1918, serving continuously until April 1, 1919, with the same committee.

The committee had charge of all wood, hard and soft coal, coke, etc., in the county, and it was their duty to apportion it among the various dealers of the county, during the time of the fuel famine. Their work was done with fairness and satisfaction to all concerned.

The America First Association



Hon. W. C. Briggs, County Chairman

In the winter of 1917 the America First committee was appointed and its campaign launched in Pipestone County. The key note of this campaign was loyalty. Loyalty to the nation which, the workers were careful to explain, meant loyalty to the Army and to every law that had passed and every agency at work to strengthen and equip the Army. It was believed that there were some who were not well informed on the great world issues and did not appreciate the dangers threatening the nation and its people.

Membership in the America First Association involved the signing of a very

The America First Association—Cont'd.

brief declaration of loyalty. An Association fee of 50 cents was also charged, the money being used for stationery, buttons, cards, stenographic work and other incidental expenses connected with the campaign of education. All speakers gave their time freely, while a host of other men furnished automobiles and gasoline to run them, entirely free of charge.

Hon. W. C. Briggs, as chairman of the America First County Committee, had charge of the campaign of education and selected speakers and made appointments for practically every school district in the county. At these meetings speakers presented the open facts. They reminded the people that the United States was at war; that however peaceably inclined the nation might be, the situation demanded a declaration of war by the Congress of the United States. The people were urged to get under the national burden, to maintain the Red Cross by their membership, their contributions and their labors, to purchase Liberty Bonds, to support the Y. M. C. A., and the associated organizations in the United War Agencies.

The campaign was most successful, people joining the organization by the hundreds until the membership ran into the thousands, and the instructions and pleadings of the speakers were responded to in a manner that was good to see.

In harmony with the America First spirit a list of minute men for the county was compiled, and these men were called on from time to time to briefly present and boost for the enterprises having to do with the great war.

Besides this many of the minute men along with numerous other citizens went into the harvest fields to help take care of the grain, in the fall of 1918, and in this way not only helped the nation, but also encouraged the farmers whose sons were on the battlefields of France reaping the harvest of liberty for mankind.

National Lutheran Commission For Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare

By W. M. Holm



Rev. H. Bohnhoff



Rev. H. Am End



Rev. J. D. Swalestuen

The Lutherans of Pipestone county, besides actively participating in the various government drives which were promoted from time to time, also contributed to war work through their national organizations, the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare and the Lutheran Church Board for Army and Navy of the U. S. A., the total sum of \$2,043.15.

The Rev. J. D. Swalestuen of Jasper was the chairman of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare for Pipestone county. Rev. H. Bohnhoff of Pipestone, and Rev. H. Am End of Jasper directed the work which was done through the Lutheran Church Board for Army and Navy.

Pipestone County Farm Bureau Association



Co. Agt. E. H. Grandfield.



Co. Agt. A. E. Enerson



Pres. H. J. Farmer



Vice-Pres. A. E. Rydell.



Vice-Pres. John Wehrman

The Farm Bureau movement was started primarily as a war emergency measure, by the United States Government. It received its support from the U. S. Government, the County taxes, and the farmers of the county, and was directed by the state for the agricultural and social benefit of the farmers.

The Pipestone County Farm Bureau was organized December 22, 1917, for a two-year period, with the plan in view that the work would be continued after that time, if successful. A review of the work of the Bureau by the members and officials at the end of the two-year term clearly demonstrated the fact that the organization had accomplished much good along the lines of increased production and closer co-operation among the farmers of the county. State and county aid together with the dues paid by the farmers were pledged, insuring the important fact that Pipestone County continued being numbered among the most progressive counties of the great State of Minnesota, by its support of a live Farm Bureau organization.

Prof. E. H. Grandfield, agricultural instructor of the schools at Howard Lake, Minn., was named County Agent, February 1, 1918, and continued successfully in that capacity until February 1, 1919, when he resigned to take up the management of his father's farm at Wichita, Kan. A. E. Webb, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., was appointed as his successor, but resigned about a month later to take a position in another county. Lieutenant A. E. Enerson, just discharged from the service, was then appointed, and took up the work of the organization with a thoroughness and ability for organization, that betokens unlimited benefits and success for this popular

Pipestone County Farm Bureau Association Cont'd.

farmers' association.

The Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau is composed of the officers and five other members of the Farm Bureau and one County Commissioner. They are as follows:

President—H. J. Farmer, Airlie.
 Vice President—A. E. Rydell, Pipestone.
 2nd Vice President—John Wehrman, Jasper.
 Secretary—J. R. Campbell, Pipestone.
 Treasurer—Robt. Hyde, Pipestone.
 County Commissioner, R. G. Larson, Pipestone
 John Pehrs, Ruthton.
 John Morgan, Pipestone.
 J. H. Wiener, Hatfield.
 Chas. Maynard, Edgerton.
 John Gray, Pipestone.

The Executive Committee appointed a man on the Advisory Council in each township and village of the county as a representative of his particular community. The Advisory Councilmen of Pipestone County were:

For Townships—

Altona, F. J. Carpenter.
 Fountain Prairie, Walter Anderson.
 Aetna, George Wells.
 Troy, Roy Malosh.
 Grange, W. A. Weighhill.
 Rock, H. H. Mohning.
 Sweet, A. Carlson.
 Gray, C. A. McMillan.
 Burke, T. J. Schrader.

Eden, C. F. Price.
 Elmer, H. E. Wohlford.
 Osborne, H. Baker.

For Villages—

Ruthton, C. M. Christensen.
 Woodstock, B. J. Mooney.
 Holland, Gus Boehmke.
 Trosky, S. S. Crossman.
 Edgerton, Ed. Yocom.
 Jasper, J. H. Taylor.

The Farm Bureau established a free labor bureau for the county, the County Agent acting as the county director and there was appointed a local labor agent in each village who assisted the farmers in getting help. The following were the local labor agents:

Ruthton, G. S. Exarts, A. R. Eggensperger.
 Woodstock, B. J. Mooney.
 Holland, Gus Boehmke.
 Trosky, George Jensen.
 Edgerton, T. G. Fish.
 Jasper, Alex Sinclair.

Results of Work of 1918

The Farm Bureau is representative of the farmers of Pipestone County and took an active part in all agricultural work for increased food production and food conservation to help win the war.

The Farm Bureau is directly responsible for the ear testing of 724 bushels of seed corn for 76 different farmers in 1918, of which approximately one-third or 241 bushels could be used for seed. 428 bushels of high test seed corn were secured from outside the county and distributed to 165 different farmers. This made available enough seed of known germination to plant 4683 acres. It has been estimated that this testing resulted in a 10-bushel per acre increase or 46,830 bushels.

The wheat acreage as reported by 1,072 farmers of the county, on the Township Assessors' reports showed that there were 440 acres of wheat grown in the county in 1917 but on account of the call for more wheat to help feed the world, this acreage was increased in 1918 to 4,056 acres, an increase of 1,000 per cent without a noticeable decrease of other crops.

The Farm Bureau as a food conservation measure, demonstrated the "cold pack" method of canning and was directly responsible by 16 demonstrations given throughout the county for the canning of 2,658 cans and indirectly by numerous other suggestions and recommendations for the canning of 3,342 cans, or a total of 6,000 cans of vegetables, which would release other badly needed food for the soldiers.

The Employment Bureau of the county which is under the direction of the Farm Bureau office received 348 inquiries from farmers for help. Of this number 252 were supplied. 275 "shock troops" composed of business men from the villages were in the field an average of two hours each for six evenings during the harvest season or a total of 3,300 hours or 330 labor days of 10 hours each.

The Advisory Councilmen of the Farm Bureau were called upon to furnish information to the Local Draft Board in regard to the proper classification of the farm boys of the county. There were 156 farm boys passed upon and of this number

Pipestone County Farm Bureau Association—Cont'd.

recommendations were made for the change in classification of 15 of these boys. It is gratifying to say that without exception each recommendation received due consideration and were classified according to request.

The Farm Bureau office assisted 86 threshermen of the county in complying with the rulings of the Federal Food Administration, by distributing information, report blanks, record books and in receiving and forwarding these reports to Washington.

Pipestone County Publicity Committee



Rev. Joseph Mangan
Chairman.



J. S. Randolph
Edgerton Enterprise.



Alex Sinclair
Jasper Journal.



Ralph G. Hart
Pipestone County Star.



James Cloud
Woodstock News.



Jay Jackson
Ruthton Tribune.



Edward R. Trebon
Pipestone Leader.

The Pipestone County Publicity Committee was organized at the beginning of America's participation in the war. It was composed of the editors of the six newspapers of the county with Rev. Joseph Mangan of Pipestone as chairman. It was the duty of the committee to disseminate information regarding the various Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp, Red Cross and other War Work drives, that the public might become acquainted with the needs of the government and be prepared to do all in their power to further the work by moral and financial support. The members of the committee were: Rev. Joseph Mangan, chairman; J. S. Randolph, Editor of The Edgerton Enterprise; Alex Sinclair, Editor of The Jasper Journal; Ralph G. Hart, Editor of the Pipestone County Star; James Cloud, Editor of the Woodstock News; Jay Jackson, Editor of The Ruthton Tribune; Edward R. Trebon, Editor of The Pipestone Leader.

In speaking of the work of the members of the Publicity Committee, Chairman

Pipestone County Publicity Committee Cont'd.

A. R. Rogers of the Ninth Federal Reserve District stated:

"You didn't donate columns and pages of your space to the Liberty Loan because we asked you to, and you didn't do it because you expected credit or reward or even thanks. You did it because you appreciated your duty as an American citizen and performed that duty, as all real newspaper men do the things they set out to do, cheerfully, liberally and effectively. We know that you have, without pay or hope of reward, used our plate matter, printed our suggested editorials and alleged news stories, and have, yourself, written and printed Loan arguments that have converted many people in your community. We know that without the educational campaign, of which the press was the most important factor, the Liberty Loans in the Ninth district could not have succeeded. We have many positive proofs of these facts, and therefore we cannot feel that our job is really finished until we have said to you a very fervent 'thank you.' Whatever the future needs of the country, the district, or your community may be, we feel very sure that you and the other newspaper men of the district can be depended upon to do your full and efficient share in supplying these needs."

The Pipestone County Dental Corps.



Dr. E. E. Argetsinger, Chairman

The Pipestone County Dental Corps was organized in 1917 and was composed of the dentists of the county, with Dr. E. E. Argetsinger of Pipestone as chairman. It was the self appointed task of these professional men to perform all necessary dental work of men who were about to enter the service of their country. This work was done free of charge for the men, and no remuneration was received from the Government. It is estimated that about \$1,000 worth of work was done by the Pipestone County Corps. Following are the dentists who performed the dental work in this county: Dr. E. E. Argetsinger, chairman; Dr. E. H. Argetsinger, Dr. J. E. Schapler, Dr. C. H. Ellertson, of Pipestone; Dr. C. L. Perrizo, Jasper; Dr. Love, Edgerton.

The Salvation Army Drive

A. E. Enerson, Chairman

The Salvation Army Drive was held during the week of August 10th to 18th, 1919. Pipestone county's quota was \$3,000, which was easily raised with a generous over-subscription. The soliciting was done by the returned service men of the county.

Photographic Division - War History



George L. Chesley, Chairman

Photography proved one of the most important factors in the production of the history of Pipestone County in the World War. Soon after the beginning of the work, the committee appointed George L. Chesley, of Pipestone, as Chairman of the Photographic Division. Mr. Chesley's work was of a patriotic nature being performed without compensation. While many photographs were available direct from the owners, a large portion had no suitable likenesses, and special photographs were necessary. The major portion of these came from the Chesley Studio. The Home and National Guard photographs are products of the Milum Studio, Pipestone, and numerous Jasper pictures were taken at the Tweton Studio, at Jasper.

June 5th, 1917, Registratoins

Aetna Township

1, C. A. Anderson; 2, H. P. Kristianagensen; 3, E. Backlund; 4, J. Beek; 5, C. A. Beck; 6, E. M. Culver; 7, L. P. Christensen; 8, G. Deuth; 9, M. A. Frederickson; 10, G. C. Gallemore; 11, A. Hand; 12, L. O. Hefner; 13, A. G. Herbert; 14, P. R. Herbert; 15, S. C. Hansen; 16, C. A. Herberg; 17, P. B. Kittleson; 18, M. H. Kroeger; 19, B. W. La Brune; 20, J. Larson; 21, M. C. H. Molgaard; 22, C. C. Madsen; 23, H. Meier; 24, P. A. V. Nelsen; 25, C. M. Nelson; 26, H. O. H. Pahl; 27, J. M. Petersen; 28, C. Steele; 29, E. J. Schenck; 30, M. J. Stewart; 31, A. Swanson; 32, J. P. Sorensen; 33, I. H. Sumption; 34, P. J. Thompson; 35, G. Wischmann; 36, P. F. Walker;

Altona Township

37, E. G. Allen; 38, R. S. Alberts; 39, J. F. Anderson; 40, I. J. Bender; 41, C. A. Carpenter; 42, G. J. Ekblom; 43, L. Eccles; 44, I. O. Graham; 45, C. A. Gageby; 46, A. J. Haper; 47, C. O. Haper; 48, C. J. Johnson; 49, O. W. Kuhlman; 50, G. I. Knoop; 51, A. C. Kautz; 52, E. P. Landgren; 53, C. Larson; 54, A. L. Lincoln; 55, L. H. Luschen; 56, G. A. Larson; 57, E. A. Miller; 58, R. W. Melander; 59, C. S. McKown; 60, W. G. Nolan; 61, L. Olsen; 62, E. L. F. Petschow; 63, W. H. Roscoe; 64, A. E. Rydell; 65, O. T. Rydell; 66, A. G. Rydell; 67, E. W. Roscoe; 68, P. Sindt; 69, G. Strong; 70, J. B. G. Sundermeyer; 71, J. L. Shinkle; 72, J. W. Zarecky; 73, E. W. Zarecky.

June 5th, 1917, Registration Cont'd.

Burke Township

74, Carl F. Abraham; 75, L. G. Adams; 76, N. J. Adams; 77, W. C. Atwood; 78, C. Adams; 79, G. Blom; 80, E. Beard; 81, S. W. Buffington; 82, A. Blom; 83, E. Delaney; 84, J. T. Demuth; 85, F. DeVries; 86, J. DeVries; 87, A. Demuth; 88, L. Evans; 89, G. Feyscheisen; 90, J. B. Houseman; 91, J. Hennessy; 92, W. Hall; 93, J. Huisman; 94, R. Harrison; 95, E. Hennessy; 96, H. G. Jones; 97, C. J. Jansen; 98, H. F. Kirby; 99, R. S. Ames; 100, H. J. Kellen; 101, J. M. Moriarty; 102, C. Niteboom; 103, A. Nordhoek; 104, J. Nicholson; 105, H. Peter; 106, B. Ripley; 107, E. J. Ryan; 108, C. M. Ripley; 109, R. Ripley; 110, J. W. Ryan; 111, G. R. Roke; 112, J. Shins; 113, M. Scharbort; 114, J. Shields; 115, H. Sherzer; 116, F. Stiefel; 117, F. Small; 118, R. Synhorst; 119, G. Strecker; 120, H. Lych; 121, R. Van Hout; 122, H. Vandekamp; 123, J. W. Wabbe; 124, G. Westra.

Eden Township

125, P. Buysse; 126, H. A. Berg; 127, C. J. Beck; 128, R. F. Bannan; 129, R. J. Bannan; 130, E. J. Beck; 131, A. Benson; 132, H. R. Craswell; 133, F. Crogett; 134, C. Clark; 135, H. P. Chaglis; 136, C. De Schoonmeester; 137, R. Vandevanwalls; 138, J. De Fayre; 139, W. Dock; 140, H. Dock; 141, J. Dock, Jr.; 142, E. Dock; 143, E. De Fayre; 144, A. H. Drew; 145, T. DeWitte; 146, R. DeDecker; 147, E. Erickson; 148, E. J. Evans; 149, F. Everett; 150, H. Eriming; 151, A. Erickson; 152, B. L. Foster; 153, H. Foster; 154, H. Foss; 155, E. Foss; 156, G. P. Gunwaldson; 157, E. E. Gunwaldson; 158, H. J. Garber; 159, P. C. Gilson; 160, O. L. Hamstad; 161, R. C. Hansen; 162, M. J. Hoyland; 163, O. Hallen; 164, E. Hilen; 165, F. W. Jude; 166, E. L. Hilen; 167, L. Hilen; 168, O. Johnson; 169, W. F. Johannsen; 170, W. Jungeson; 171, W. B. Johnson; 172, W. C. Jorgenson; 173, M. N. Jorgensen; 174, G. Johnson; 175, A. C. Kallson; 176, J. Kristos; 177, W. Kirs; 178, W. C. Krapf; 179, H. C. Krapf; 180, H. H. Lange; 181, P. Lawwagie; 182, F. F. C. Meier; 183, T. E. Moore; 184, G. C. Nelson; 185, W. N. Neilson; 186, R. Neilson; 187, C. A. P. Peterson; 188, H. J. Piper; 189, W. Peterson; 190, G. J. Peters; 191, E. H. Reed; 192, L. C. F. Raschke; 193, L. R. Simpkins; 194, H. Sturdy; 195, H. Stedler; 196, G. W. Smith; 197, F. Schwen; 198, F. Schmidt; 199, E. Swenson; 200, H. F. Strullberg; 201, S. Salie; 202, W. Thompson; 203, F. Tower; 204, E. S. Toms; 205, H. Thompson; 206, A. Van Hike; 207, C. Viland; 208, J. Viland; 209, O. Vatie; 210, A. Willis; 211, H. Wille; 212, G. Wieme; 213, A. Wee.

Elmer Township

214, T. Albrecht; 215, C. Borkin; 216, F. Brockberg; 217, G. Chapin, Jr.; 218, G. Clausen, Jr.; 219, W. Carstensen; 220, H. Carstensen; 221, J. M. Clausen; 222, H. Carlson; 223, J. De Fayre; 224, L. Floody; 225, M. Huemoeller; 226, E. Hunter; 227, G. Jetter; 228, Geo. Jetter; 229, S. Jasper; 230, J. Krosschell; 231, E. Koets; 232, W. H. Kennedy; 233, J. Lager; 234, H. Lorenzen; 235, R. J. Lingwall; 236, W. E. Lundhill; 237, E. L. Maynard; 238, P. Offermann; 239, A. Offermann; 240, J. Plath; 241, H. Steffen; 242, O. Schult; 243, G. G. Smallheld; 244, A. B. Stoltenberg; 245, E. P. J. Stoldt; 246, C. Telford; 247, D. Veldhuizen; 248, V. Verjeij; 249, W. Veldhuisen; 250, C. J. Veldhuisen; 251, H. Veldhuisen; 252, C. Wabeke.

Fountain Prairie Township

253, H. S. Amundson; 254, F. Baldrige; 255, C. Bakker; 256, W. Bouman; 257, R. Boughman; 258, H. G. Conrad; 259, J. Censtra; 260, L. Carlson; 261, A. J. M. Conrad; 262, P. Censtra; 263, H. F. Conrad; 264, E. DeVries; 265, G. DeVries; 266, W. S. Filer; 267, K. Evink; 268, J. Evink; 269, N. Genser; 270, J. W. Hines; 271, H. P. Hanson; 272, T. R. Iversen; 273, J. A. Johnson; 274, H. Kukken; 275, S. A. Kiesow; 276, E. Kuhlman; 277, B. Kootman; 278, R. Lynn; 279, H. Lichtsinn; 280, W. H. Lohck; 281, G. H. Lichtsinn; 282, W. A. Lynn; 283, C. Miersma; 284, P. E. Meyer; 285, J. Mow; 286, G. Miller; 287, W. H. Meyer; 288, F. F. Meyer; 289, L. S. McMurrin; 290, E. A. Nissen; 291, T. Nodland; 292, J. S. Post; 293, A. Ounam; 294, M. Rodenburgh; 295, F. A. Reimers; 296, O. Rahlf; 297, J. Schurman; 298, J. L. Sowden; 299, A. Van Lear; 300, O. Wittrock; 301, J. Warner; 302, C. C. Winsel.

Grange Township

303, H. J. Appledorn; 304, M. B. Besett; 305, F. Borwick; 306, M. Backlund; 307, H. C. Backlund; 308, K. C. T. Bruhn; 309, C. Backlund; 310, P. C. Baettcher; 311, E. C. Christensen; 312, G. A. Churchill; 313, R. H. Cheney; 314, W. J. Cheney; 315, C. L. Felt; 316, O. W. Folkert; 317, B. Fure; 318, A. H. Filer; 319, R. Galloway; 320, J. W. H. Oak; 321, C. R. Hrabak; 322, M. L. Hughes; 323, E. R. Hanson; 324, W. F. Holby; 325, J. J. Johansen; 326, W. H. Kootman; 327, J. E. Kuhl; 328, H. J. Lecker; 329, S. E. Long; 330, F. W. Long; 331, R. L. Lang; 332, W. J. Lutka; 333, G. A. McMurrin; 334, G. T. Moore; 335, R. H. Mitchell; 336, B. Steele; 337, A. S. Thompson; 338, G. T. Tammien; 339, A. F. T. Albert; 340, W. M. Weatherly; 341, H. O. Witt; 342, H. E. Winkler; 343, S. M. Wenker; 344, Frank Zetter.

Gray Township

345, C. J. W. Apple; 346, S. L. Acker; 347, H. G. Appledorn; 348, I. Auld; 349, K. G. A. Anderson; 350, E. H. Anderson; 351, F. Alden; 352, J. Bredfeldt; 353, James Bredfeldt; 354, H. H. Pannister; 355, W. T. Bannister; 356, S. E. Cheney; 357, F. V. Ditzeyer; 358, W. Duman; 359, J. J. Drum; 360, E. H. Ditzeyer; 361, C. H. Drum; 362, S. DeVries; 363, J. C. H. Ditzeyer; 364, H. H. Ditzeyer; 365, J. E. H. Ditzeyer; 366, E. Hage; 367, G. Jordan; 368, G. K. Klingler; 369, H. Koenekamp; 370, H. B. Koenekamp; 371, A. W. Koenekamp; 372, C. F. Kirby; 373, W. J. Lulke; 374, R. J. Miller; 375, C. A. McMillen; 376, H. T. Martens; 377, J. A. Meyer; 378, C. S. Morley; 379, F. S. Moore; 380, H. J. Mixtelt; 381, N. C. Nelson; 382, A. Onness; 383, L. W. Peterson; 384, R. B. Pollock; 385, H. J. Pollock; 386, C. C. Rife; 387, H. M. Reiger; 388, T. C. Smallheld; 389, E. Schneider; 390, A. C. Smallheld; 391, K. C. Thompson; 392, J. Thompson; 393, E. Van Hueck; 394, W. H. Wiener; 395, F. Wentzel; 396, F. B. Wiener; 397, G. J. Wollmuth; 398, G. Writers; 399, A. Wentzel; 400, L. C. Wiesel; 401, F. B. Wiener; 402, M. F. Wagner.

Oshorne Township

403, J. H. Backman; 404, J. Baker; 405, W. Blom; 406, R. L. Blyven; 407, W. Blom; 408, G. Blyson; 409, A. Brackhouse; 410, E. Blyson; 411, O. H. Bartels; 412, H. Bouma; 413, C. Coyne; 414, J. K. Delaney; 415, O. Folkerts; 416, E. J. Gamber; 417, H. E. Gamber; 418, H. H. Gudes; 419, C. B. Huren; 420, L. Harting; 421, H. C. Stone; 422, J. T. Hauenburg; 423, H. F. Hellwinkel; 424, G. H. Jelgerhuis; 425, L. A. Jelgerhuis; 426, A. Kliejari; 427, H. Dekruyf; 428, E. L. Khorst; 429, G. Lockhorst; 430, R. Y. Mulder; 431, P. W. Post; 432, V. E. Pickett; 433, G. C. Oberst; 434, E. Oberst; 435, W. C. Oberst; 436, H. Porter; 437, S. Porter; 438, F. W. Rieck; 439, C. A. Rust; 440, E. H. Rieck; 441, F. Roedman; 442, H. A. Rust; 443, M. Roedman; 444, R. H. Rieck; 445, P. E. Stevens; 446, J. Smidt; 447, W. F. Sheldon; 448, S. Smidt; 449, C. P. Stevens; 450, A. D. Liesenga; 451, W. K. Thordyke; 452, E. Verhoef; 453, J. Weldhouse; 454, A. Vanderpol; 455, H. G. Vander Kolk; 456, E. Vanderleear; 457, G. Veldhouse; 458, R. Van Kooij; 459, B. Vandersluis; 460, B. Van Lant; 461, H. Van Hof; 462, W. Westra; 463, E. J. Welk; 464, B. Zwart.

Rock Township

465, A. W. Baeck; 466, M. N. H. Brink; 467, F. W. A. Boese; 468, H. Borman; 469, P. Bakker; 470, W. J. Campbell; 471, A. W. Dallenback; 472, T. Droge; 473, L. R. Ernst; 474, R. Homersham; 475, H. W. Hinz; 476, P. Hardies; 477, E. G. Homersham; 478, W. Homersham; 479, H. H. Haseh; 480, J. Haseh; 481, W. J. Johnson; 482, J. A. M. Jensen; 483, A. Klitzke; 484, C. G. Kirsch; 485, W. C. Ludke; 486, F. E. Moffitt; 487, R. M. Moffitt; 488, F. A. McNamara; 489, H. P. McKelsen; 490, F. Molsick; 491, E. S. Molsick; 492, F. Nienkerk; 493, F. B. Nothen; 494, W. G. Orr; 495, J. A. Opshal; 496, J. H. Orr; 497, J. W. Orr; 498, O. R. Paaser; 499, F. H. Pollock; 500, P. P. Probst; 501, A. D. Quigley; 502, O. E. Roessler; 503, E. H. Reise; 504, F. Smith; 505, A. Schudt; 506, H. A. Schnepf; 507, A. L. Stepanek; 508, H. Schneideman; 509, O. P. H. Steunk; 510, A. Schweinfurth; 511, T. J. H. Verheer; 512, M. Weatherly; 513, L. W. Wenzel; 514, A. Wittforth.

June 5th, 1917, Registration—Cont'd.

Sweet Township

516, J. D. Althoff; 517, W. H. Althoff; 518, J. H. Boock; 519, G. W. Boock; 520, H. C. Butman; 521, C. Boelter; 522, L. C. Cunningham; 523, P. E. Cunningham; 524, W. A. Carmody; 525, A. Crossman; 526, J. J. Ehlers; 527, Jacob Ehlers; 528, H. C. Eggers; 529, E. L. Eggers; 530, T. J. Eggers; 531, H. W. Filer; 532, W. W. Frick; 533, W. P. Farmer; 534, J. A. Frick; 535, J. C. Huemoller; 536, G. Hinz; 537, W. B. Hubbard; 538, W. Huemoller; 539, E. L. Jaycox; 540, A. F. Johannsen; 541, W. J. Johannsen; 542, C. H. Johannsen; 543, W. G. Johannsen; 544, E. F. Kansanback; 545, A. E. Kansanback; 546, E. P. Perdue; 547, J. L. Reber; 548, T. Rosheim; 549, J. Shearer; 550, C. A. Soehren; 551, G. J. Schmidt; 552, E. A. Steinke; 553, R. R. Sendelback; 554, H. A. Vockrodt; 555, W. F. Woelher; 556, E. L. Wiegert.

Troy Township

557, R. J. Authier; 558, C. C. Authier; 559, M. A. Ackerman; 560, P. O. Authier; 561, M. A. Byrne; 562, S. R. Ballou; 563, L. E. Butman; 564, E. M. Boelter; 565, H. J. Butman; 566, D. B. Collins; 567, M. Duetmer; 568, G. Erks; 569, H. Erks; 570, J. Frerk; 571, W. H. Gaines; 572, L. Gansley; 573, M. S. Gilliland; 574, A. L. Harwood; 575, H. Hubner; 576, V. J. Huebner; 577, J. Hubner; 578, E. Hubner; 579, H. C. Hubner; 580, W. C. Hintz; 581, C. W. Hise; 582, F. A. Hise; 583, N. L. Jaycox; 584, W. A. Kirkham; 585, E. E. Keller; 586, H. J. Lang; 587, C. W. A. Lange; 588, W. Lovell; 589, F. P. R. Lange; 590, W. M. R. Lange; 591, W. Lettow; 592, H. W. Meyer; 593, L. Mathes; 594, R. L. Malosh; 595, B. F. Mitchell; 596, E. H. F. Ostermeier; 597, J. H. Paulsen; 598, J. Poppenhagen; 599, W. B. Paulsen; 600, G. O. Putney; 601, P. S. Reynolds; 602, C. Reyelts; 603, C. W. Rock; 604, H. Schmidt; 605, P. C. Sindt; 606, H. Steffen; 607, G. S. Vik; 608, E. Wolff; 609, C. Winde; 610, R. H. Wilson; 611, G. W. Wickstrom; 612, A. L. Wilson; 613, G. R. Wilson.

Village of Edgerton

614, J. Brink; 615, R. A. Brown; 616, H. Baker; 617, J. Banastar; 618, S. Bouma; 619, H. S. Brooks; 620, J. Bouma; 621, J. A. Brink; 622, A. D. Chisholm; 623, B. A. DeWolf; 624, W. D. Evans; 625, A. E. Fullwiler; 626, R. Geeres; 627, F. A. Beitz; 628, G. W. Gullick; 629, E. Grundler; 630, W. E. Grundler; 631, K. L. Hartsuiker; 632, J. Jordaan; 633, E. Jacobs; 634, A. H. Jansen; 635, E. Krosschell; 636, M. Kallemeijn; 637, G. J. Kooiman; 638, J. P. Kooiman; 639, J. De Koekkoek; 640, W. Kooiman; 641, H. Kroon; 642, C. F. Lingwall; 643, E. K. Love; 644, C. Landman; 645, L. V. Meacham; 646, R. K. Meacham; 647, A. D. March; 648, L. F. Meacham; 649, M. L. Muijenburg; 650, C. Menning; 651, C. H. Peterson; 652, L. G. Rapner; 653, J. F. Scott; 654, S. Stenson; 655, R. Schaap; 656, H. Pott; 657, F. M. Tindall; 658, A. F. Tapeck; 659, E. Vanderpol; 660, R. R. Vos; 661, G. VanLaut; 662, R. E. Wood; 663, H. E. Westra; 664, S. Youngsma.

Village of Holland

665, J. M. Aukrum; 666, F. T. Arrowsmith; 667, H. L. Boot; 668, W. A. Buckholz; 669, A. H. Breibholz; 670, W. Breibholz; 671, J. W. Bruins; 672, L. G. E. Conrad; 673, S. Doonan; 674, G. H. Doyen; 675, C. Deuth; 676, G. H. Doyen, Jr.; 677, G. Huibretse; 678, F. J. Heller; 679, H. C. Johnson; 680, F. Kirsch; 681, A. F. Klingbale; 682, C. Meyer; 683, R. O. Minor; 684, S. A. Nolan; 685, A. E. Reikow; 686, E. Raith; 687, C. W. Reikow; 688, M. F. Staudenmaier; 689, J. A. Schmidt; 690, G. A. Taylor; 691, R. Vertheim; 692, M. L. Weatherly; 693, H. W. Wilkinson.

Village of Jasper

694, D. A. Braken; 695, O. G. Boland; 696, H. J. Velland; 697, L. H. Burg; 698, H. W. Butler; 699, H. O. Buer; 700, C. E. Benson; 701, R. E. Bryan; 702, C. G. Bateman; 703, F. M. Bonneville, Jr.; 704, L. G. Davis; 705, M. Di Nicola; 706, W. L. Erickson; 707, O. T. Einung; 708, L. W. Engebretson; 709, J. N. Einung; 710, C. E. Frederick; 711, O. H. Flatberg; 712, B. Frederickson; 713, C. E. Holvæ; 714, W. Handberg; 715, D. F. Hanftan; 716, H. Holman; 717, J. O. Iverson; 718, M. J. Johnson; 719, H. Klonteig; 720, B. H. Kallsen; 721, E. Kickland; 722, H. Kalstad; 723, M. O. Lockensgar; 724, A. Lodahl; 725, L. L. Lodahl; 726, W. D. Lyons; 727, F. C.

Lytle; 728, W. M. Lowe; 729, J. O. Lund; 730, M. Lordahl; 731, J. L. Metz; 732, L. W. Nelson; 733, A. H. Nelson; 734, F. Naninga; 735, E. C. Nelson; 736, O. L. Nelson; 737, C. Oihus; 738, A. Oihus; 739, O. K. Olson; 740, C. L. Perrigo; 741, C. Ronning; 742, A. Rodningen; 743, G. A. Rae; 744, R. A. Rae; 745, J. H. Schiefelbien; 746, N. S. Skoorhaug; 747, M. Solsaa; 748, J. Sunde; 749, E. O. Solsaa; 750, S. Swenson; 751, B. Stime; 752, C. G. Swan; 753, J. L. Smith; 754, T. A. Trigen; 755, A. Thompson; 756, V. M. Zenor.

Village of Ruthton

757, S. E. Anderson; 758, T. C. Anderson; 759, A. Anderson; 760, D. E. M. Anderson; 761, A. Beck; 762, N. E. Barrett; 763, R. F. Braunen; 764, E. A. Fish; 765, G. L. Fisher; 766, J. O. Folstad; 767, A. J. Folstad; 768, H. P. Hansen; 769, W. M. Holm; 770, W. J. Jansen; 771, A. H. Johnson; 772, J. A. Kallott; 773, M. P. Madsen; 774, C. Madsen; 775, H. E. Madsen; 776, R. McCoy; 777, J. F. Pahl; 778, R. Ringatrom; 779, J. P. Steen; 780, A. C. Uggerholt; 781, H. I. Vik; 782, A. B. Vallem.

Village of Trosky

783, H. Anderson; 784, B. H. Adams; 785, R. A. Barton; 786, F. F. Brockberg; 787, J. Clarens; 788, R. W. Cooper; 789, B. Demuth; 790, G. H. Beclere; 791, E. H. Drumm; 792, L. C. French; 793, G. E. Fleck; 794, H. Huhnstock; 795, C. Huhnstock; 796, J. G. Hlof; 797, O. R. Hite; 798, J. L. Ihlan; 799, R. M. Ihlan; 800, G. A. Jansen; 801, M. H. Jackson; 802, J. M. Krosschell; 803, J. F. Keraus; 804, G. F. Knuth; 805, N. E. Kiester; 806, F. Larsen; 807, A. A. Mohr; 808, O. C. G. Meyer; 809, L. A. Mitchell; 810, R. J. Meyer; 811, L. Nelson; 812, C. H. R. Petersen; 813, H. Rasmussen; 814, C. H. Thomssen.

Village of Woodstock

815, Rev. J. V. Donovan; 816, A. S. Doms; 817, J. S. Flannery; 818, A. E. Gendreau; 819, J. N. George; 820, F. Hendren; 821, W. C. Hauer; 822, V. G. Hall; 823, G. A. Hloog; 824, W. J. Jarman; 825, E. A. Mayhew; 826, V. L. Mayhew; 827, J. M. Melcher; 828, R. M. Osborn; 829, C. Rylaardsdam; 830, T. D. Ryan; 831, W. Rasmeyer; 832, H. M. Rasmeyer; 833, F. J. Schrader; 834, F. Tebben; 835, R. M. Young.

1st Ward, Pipestone City

836, O. D. Albrecht; 837, R. M. W. Allen; 838, H. P. Abraham; 839, C. Athanasopoulos; 840, W. L. Alexander; 841, G. L. Argetsinger; 842, O. O. Anderson; 843, E. E. Baar; 844, Ralph Barkley; 845, C. J. Britt; 846, F. Barkley; 847, H. C. W. Bohnhoff; 848, P. H. Bellanger; 849, G. W. Brown; 850, H. Bradfeldt; 851, T. E. Brown; 852, C. F. Berg; 853, A. E. Brown; 854, L. H. Bruggeman; 855, C. R. Brown; 856, C. C. Bayson; 857, E. R. Bartling; 858, J. F. Crom; 859, M. D. Campbell; 860, E. O. Cheney; 861, P. R. Crowder; 862, J. J. Carson; 863, E. F. Cannon; 864, G. G. Christopher; 865, J. A. Carlson; 866, H. Chabed; 867, P. Castando; 868, J. P. Christensen; 869, F. E. Carson; 870, C. W. Davis; 871, H. N. Demaray; 872, R. E. Dawson; 873, J. H. Hickey; 874, J. E. Disch; 875, C. H. Ellertson; 876, E. Even; 877, E. H. Engelbart; 878, A. C. Franz; 879, M. M. Fenner; 880, O. R. Flatland; 881, A. S. Funk; 882, J. Foltan; 883, H. E. Flodine; 884, B. H. Frank; 885, G. P. Gurley; 886, R. E. Goin; 887, J. Garcia; 888, M. W. Gibbs; 889, L. Heck; 890, J. J. Heesch; 891, C. C. Hirsch; 892, J. M. Heck; 893, R. A. Heffron; 894, J. F. Harmsen; 895, J. E. Hunt; 896, H. R. Hatfield; 897, J. R. Heardly; 898, G. J. Cook; 899, F. W. Huemoller; 900, C. H. Horner; 901, J. R. Harmsen; 902, M. H. Haney; 903, K. C. Hartung; 904, G. E. Hazleton; 905, E. H. Hunt; 906, J. Huemoller; 907, C. E. Hatch; 908, H. B. Huston; 909, G. L. Heck; 910, F. O. Ives; 911, J. L. Johnson; 912, A. Jensen; 913, W. E. Kaufman; 914, C. P. Klinzing; 915, J. H. Keyes; 916, J. Kennedy; 917, L. F. Kruschke; 918, H. A. Kientz; 919, L. S. Laustsen; 920, W. F. F. Kukowski; 921, H. M. Lehman; 922, E. F. C. Lange; 923, C. J. Long; 924, R. B. Lawson; 925, R. Mackey; 926, H. E. Moyer; 927, S. E. Mutz; 928, C. E. McLeod; 929, W. J. Mutz; 930, C. Muehlenbek; 931, D. M. Morarty; 932, G. W. McCurdy; 933, N. M. Nelson; 934, A. C. Nelson; 935, G. R. Neuman; 936, A. Nelson; 937, B. Oberton; 938, H. T. Ober; 939, S. R. Onan; 940, A. F. Peterson; 941, L. R. Peel; 942, H. Pugh; 943, W. L. Petersen; 944, E. V. Roberts; 945, F. W. Rhode;

June 5th, 1917, Registration Cont'd.

945, R. C. Roberts; 947, J. Rodriguez; 948, K. M. Revell; 949, L. L. Sebring; 950, L. A. Sampson; 951, E. A. Shea; 952, T. J. Stewart; 953, A. J. Secor; 954, J. E. Schapler; 955, E. Soelren; 956, G. A. Strack; 957, F. A. Schulke; 958, F. L. Schoen; 959, O. C. Sheldrud; 960, H. M. Sampson; 961, A. R. Stollwell; 962, G. J. Stoll; 963, L. H. Homer; 964, H. F. Schapler; 965, J. W. Sears; 966, W. G. Smith; 967, K. M. Stead; 968, T. Steinberg; 969, L. F. Sampson; 970, C. Stein; 971, E. Schumacher; 972, C. E. Tracy; 973, H. H. Tupper; 974, E. R. Tiebon; 975, V. G. Totman; 976, H. I. Tibbets; 977, J. Valdes; 978, H. D. Vosburgh; 979, E. C. Walkup; 980, R. Willmert; 981, F. W. Wittfoth; 982, H. W. Wakefield; 983, C. C. Welch; 984, J. W. Wendland; 985, J. E. White; 986, E. E. Wickfield.

2nd Ward, Pipestone City

987, O. E. Ashton; 988, E. A. Alexander; 990, C. Backstrom; 991, R. H. Bongye; 992, C. P. H. Bennett; 993, F. W. Brown; 994, G. Baldus; 995, R. J. Boomer; 996, C. H. Brush; 997, C. E. Bailey; 998, E. E. Berde; 999, C. J. Cunningham; 1000, H. L. Dickey; 1001, O. C. Dealy; 1002, T. J. Dufins; 1003, H. Dallman; 1004, E. Erickson; 1005, B. W. Errede; 1006, G. Egner; 1007, W. E. Fletcher; 1008, T. W. Fletcher; 1009, J. Frahm, Jr.; 1010, H. R. Foster; 1011, L. R. Fangmeier; 1012, A. H. Frick; 1013, G. O. Gross; 1014, F. J. Garlick; 1015, O. Holman; 1016, A. R. Howard; 1017, A. Harchis; 1018, H. W. Hoff; 1019, T. E. Halpin; 1020, L. H. Holman; 1021, H. M. Hough; 1022, F. A. Hilliard; 1023, N. Husted; 1024, A. J. Hatfield; 1025, E. L. Hogan; 1026, J. F. Johnston; 989, H. E. Brush; 1029, G. W. Jackson; 1029, W. Jaycox; 1030, S. Kares; 1031, P. G. Haras; 1032, E. L. Kellough; 1033, O. Krieger; 1034, A. L. Lane; 1035, A. E. Lange; 1036, O. A. Laatsch; 1037, C. L. Lietz; 1038, D. D. Lyons; 1039, G. Leras; 1040, W. Moriarty; 1041, M. J. Mecker; 1042, H. W. Moore; 1043, A. H. Michael; 1044, O. L. Mellom; 1045, R. E. McCallum; 1046, W. R. Marsh; 1047, D. N. Michael; 1048, T. Muir; 1049, C. R. McLain; 1050, F. A. Neffeler; 1051, P. B. O'Connell; 1052, E. Petersen; 1053, J. J. Pizek; 1054, M. C. Pizek; 1055, A. J. Pass; 1056, G. Petersen; 1057, L. C. Quinn; 1058, S. C. Roinestad; 1059, W. O. Ross; 1060, L. C. Roberts; 1061, G. G. Redding; 1062, D. Spark; 1063, D. W. Smith; 1064, W. J. Stark; 1065, W. N. Schumaker; 1066, F. Sendelbach; 1067, H. Tracy; 1068, L. M. Tracy; 1069, A. E. Thomas; 1070, F. H. Timm; 1071, O. Tracy; 1072, M. S. Toresdahl; 1073, R. L. Williams; 1074, J. L. Walker; 1075, L. A. Wald; 1076, L. S. Young; 1077, F. J. Zimmerman; 1078, H. A. Zetterland.

June 5th, 1918, Registration

Gilbert Jesse Williams, Tyler; John Leo Coughlin, Ward, S. D.; Mitchell De Young, Edgerton; Oscar T. Ingebritson, Pipestone; Emil Sheldon Frick, Pipestone; William Marcus Dodge, Edgerton; Hugo Rahl, Holland; Chris Thomas Jepsen, Pipestone; William James Huston, Pipestone; Jay Levendall Young, Pipestone; Herman Henry Heesch, Pipestone; Clarence August Danburg, Verdi; Frank Peter A. Ruhnman, Airlie; Winfred Ray Wells, Holland; Eura Pagle Anderson, Edgerton; Abraham J. Koonman, Woodstock; William C. Veldhouse, Edgerton; Elmer Joseph Mitchell, Woodstock; Edwin Mylrea Moore, Pipestone; Severt John Bim, Jasper; John Chris Arp, Hardwick; Harry H. Stoltenberg, Pipestone; Albert John Lorenzen, Edgerton; Earl Lincoln, Pipestone; Chester Arthur Jaqua, Edgerton; George C. Lawton, Flandreau, S. D.; Frank John Philebar, Pipestone; Donald Johnson, Pipestone; Albert Krosschell, Woodstock; Dick Roetman, Edgerton; Johannes H. Schultz, Edgerton; Ray Alden Corliss, Ihlen; Marcus Mulder, Edgerton; Herman O. Johannsen, Pipestone; Otto Herman Winsel, Pipestone; Herbert H. Stoltenberg, Pipestone; Peter De Boer, Holland; Albert J. Feyer-eisen, Woodstock; Harold J. Sommerville, Pipestone; Jesse Lee Jensen, Pipestone; James Almon Gibblan, Ihlen; Harry Wallace Stearns, Jasper; Harold Bruce Stotts, Woodstock; Wayne Mettich, Woodstock; Roy Theodore Ripplke, Pipestone; John Alexander Lynn, Jr., Verdi; Ozyne C. Brown, Pipestone; Gerrit Brockhouse, Edgerton; Holger Westergaard, Pipestone; Donald B. Tibbetts, Pipestone; Albert Tebben, Woodstock; Carl

Nathaniel Hillstrom, Pipestone; Joseph On Eekes, Ward, S. D.; August C. C. Wittrock, Pipestone; John Hunsken, Woodstock; Gunder J. Ressemyer, Woodstock; Holger Jakobsen, Ruth-ton; Floyd Thomas Wiley, Pipestone; Elden Earl Ekmeier, Pipestone; Lowell Thrane Ais-trup; Karlton; J. Gilbert Schwartz, Pipestone; Thomas Theodore Stete, Pipestone; Carl Arthur Hof, Pipestone; Harold Albert Johnson, Pipe-stone; Nels Rimes Madsen, Ruth-ton; Joseph Benard Vagne, Jasper; Wilmer Arnt Enger, Jas-per; John C. McKimney, Pipestone; Arthur Albert Weinkant, Holland; Melvin Swenson, Ihlen; Henry Monw, Lake Benton; Joseph D. Bruns, Hatfield; Edward Demuth, Woodstock; Torbjorn Lundeland, Pipestone; Wilhe Fredrick Prueter, Pipestone; Ray Andrew Mitche I. Trosky; Melvin A. Kohlbrush, Pipestone; George Leslie Carlton, Trosky; William Meinung, Edgerton; Fredrick W. Meleber, Woodstock; Arthur William Miller, Ward, S. D.

August 24th, 1918,
Registration

Men of Pipestone County who had attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917:

Dudley, Pierce, Pipestone; Henry Theodore Niemann, Pipestone; Albert N. Schellhaas, Edgerton; Leonard A. Lund, Jasper; Henry Joseph Reiff, Woodstock; Beutel Kittelson, Ruth-ton; Soren William Madsen, Ruth-ton; Frank Arthur Raph, Pipestone; John Theodore Kennard, Wood-stock; John George Stronge, Pipestone; Harold Emery Glover, Pipestone; Frank Delas Bemis, Ruth-ton; Carl John Hellwinkel, Edgerton; Mi-chael Paul Floody, Pipestone; William Herman Meyers, Pipestone; Albert William Jorgensen, Pipestone; John Frank Lange, Ward, S. D.; John Erks, Pipestone; Allen Eekes, Pipestone; Peter Tinklenberg, Edgerton; Lee John Carstensen, Pipestone; George Charles Probst, Woodstock; Alfred August Hansen, Pipestone; Edward Matheson, Ruth-ton; Melvin Taylor, Pipestone; William Edward Smith, Pipestone.

September 12th, 1918,
Registration

One thousand three hundred and fifty-two men in Pipestone County between the ages of 17 and 21, and 30 and 46, were subject to military duty as determined by the registration of September 12, 1918. Following was the list of registrants with the serial number of each registrant:

1, Lloyd Alexander Sandell; 2, John Vernon Telford; 3, Ralph Wilbur Boeder; 4, Sigvald Oscar Skarland; 5, Roland Samuel Toftmure; 6, Alphonso Lutzen Popp; 7, Leonard Alexander Marquardt; 8, Vivian Arthur Edwards; 9, Henry Edwin Carrer Briggs; 10, Otto Charles Bowman; 11, Gordon Richard Engebritson; 12, Elgie Tot-man; 13, Fred Paul Wiese; 14, Daniel Henry Barlev; 15, Frank Frahm; 16, Leland Fred Hat-field; 17, Valentine Parras; 18, Carleton Joseph Ashton; 19, Edward Shaffer; 20, James Leo Me-lahon; 21, John Mauier; 22, Edward Henry Har-beck; 23, Louis Even; 24, Henry Andrew Bruhn; 25, Walter Henderson Cunningham; 26, Albert Earl Bobzine; 27, Joseph Mangan; 28, George Ar-thur Keeler; 29, Olaf Hegstad; 30, Samuel Louis Hirschy; 31, George Kirby (Col.); 32, Hiram Chif-ford Toresdahl; 33, Guy Hatfield Kiel; 34, Henry George Ludolph; 35, Wallace Ray Longstreet; 36, Joseph Roy Campbell; 37, Charles Wesley Frankenberger; 38, Thomas Walter Hines; 39, Per-ry Clayton Goembel; 40, John Oliver Gilbertson; 41, Charles Frances Wentzel; 42, Abraham Louis Steinberg; 43, Joseph Benedict Felix (Indian); 44, Otto Schalow; 45, Nels Erikson; 46, Alexan-der Sizoo; 47, William Carl Schultze; 48, Michael Honsen; 49, Joseph Saver Sturzel; 50, Robert Al-fred Hyde; 51, Herman William Stotze; 52, Henry William Huenmoller; 53, Olaf Wykson Van Rys-wik; 54, Viggo Petersen; 55, Andrew Tracy; 56, Carl Oscar Johnson; 57, William Ferdinand C. Zachow; 58, David McKnight; 59, George Grov-houng; 60, Oscar Forsman; 61, Frederick Stritt-

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration—Cont'd.

matter; 62, August Frederick Wm. Schulze; 63, Joseph Francis Gruber; 64, Eros Peter Jensen; 65, Carl Wesley Schmidt; 66, Gilbert Anton Belshien; 67, Lee Forsman; 68, Ole Marston; 69, Emil Seidel; 70, Carl Anlauf; 71, Fred Walter Busch; 72, Henry Ball; 73, Emil Weinkauff; 74, William Francis McQuoid; 75, Vincent Leo Prosser; 76, Herman Speth; 77, Emil Frederick Backstrom; 78, John Ray Baldwin; 79, Stuart R. Carson; 80, Alexander Newell Jarvis; 81, Harold M. Quanton; 82, Duncan Paul Lowe; 83, William Daniel Foster; 84, Walter Kyrwood Cook; 85, Mads Peter Westergaard; 86, David Anderson; 87, Herman Henry Zahrenhusen; 88, Morris Tedd Evans; 89, Lonzo Vernon Dillman; 90, Milo Ebner Harnsen; 91, Ray Barkley; 92, Forrest Preston Nason; 93, Howard John McCullum; 94, Roy Earl Hof; 95, Leroy Francis Floody; 96, Milford De Vier Prosser; 97, Charles Edward Renaux; 98, Dell Charles Yunkoski; 99, Henry Even; 100, John Dennis Connor; 101, Benjamin George Fellman; 102, Otto Clarence Huemoller; 103, Harry Lafatte Hamlin; 104, Thomas Theodore Laughlin; 105, Christian Henry Frerk; 106, Levi Charles Little; 107, John Michael Moriarty; 108, Louis Tracy; 109, Clifford Dehile Puttus; 110, Clarence J. Longstreet; 111, Fred Daniel Keene; 112, Otto Emil Oppen; 113, Carl Roy Hamlin; 114, Charles Williams Larson; 115, Richard Lee Woodman; 116, William Horace Frank; 117, Burr Falkert Cotton; 118, Walter Sylvester Hof; 119, William Townner Morgan; 120, Albert Cramblit; 121, John Lange; 122, William Adolph Schirmer; 123, Fredrick Eugene Barkley; 124, George Milan Austin; 125, George Gannon Pratt; 125, Ira Lewis Demaray; 127, Ole Larson; 128, Henry Alfred Blakley; 129, James Earl Winne; 130, Walter Harry Long; 131, George Jerry Frhm; 132, Henry Truman Fitzpatrick; 133, Sidney Robson; 134, Christ Gottlob Munce; 135, Walter Thomas Lumsford; 136, Adolph Griebel; 137, Joseph A. Nafziger; 138, Eugene Fairfield McKown; 139, George Woodworth Winters; 140, Elmer Floyd Fields; 141, John Henry Seeman; 142, James D. Wilson; 143, Henry Michael Erpelding; 144, David Evans Jones; 145, George Krner Brown; 146, Albert Ludwig Steinke; 147, Frank Russell Beard; 148, Claude J. Smith; 149, Charles Steensma; 150, Robert Arthur Wentzel; 151, James Garfield Bowman; 152, Robinson McAniff; 153, Henry Otto Lorenz; 154, John Wesley Young; 155, Herman Soenke; 156, John Hammer; 157, Ralph Gardner Hart; 158, Charles Anton, Destiche; 159, John Alfred Peterson; 160, John Garfield Sweet; 161, Edward Forrest Langley; 162, Julius John Halbleib; 163, Walter Franklin Veach; 164, Albert Louis Pottratz; 165, George Fredrick Rhode; 166, William Sylvester Barkley; 167, Lewis Ernest Krull; 168, Edward J. Feldman; 169, Edward William Wiecks; 170, Simon Olin Simenson; 171, Aaron Smith Jackson; 172, Henry August Ihlan; 173, Herman Ishmill Sartwell; 174, Emery Allen Adams; 175, Porter Fredrick Onam; 176, Sidney Gray; 177, Frank Turk; 178, Frank Joseph Peterson; 179, Frank Arthur Swanson; 180, Julius Henry Wm. Sundermeyer; 181, Vernon Thos. Glenn; 182, Andrew Enger; 183, Russell Clark Fields; 184, Frank Lorin Hargrove; 185, Herbert Mason Parker; 186, Gustav Julius Miller; 187, Ernest Ellsworth Argetsinger; 188, Ernest Albert Brauns; 189, Charles Gardner Hart; 190, Michael Matthew Loughlin; 191, Frederick Albert Busse; 192, Earl Bert Covell; 193, George Wesley Tabler; 194, Delbert William Ehricke; 195, Leon Bailey Smith; 196, Albert Henry Westphall; 197, Severt Berge; 198, Alfred L. Doerr; 199, William Henry Garlich; 200, Ross Lloyd Hughes; 201, Charles Milum; 202, Lewis Barnett Buell; 203, Burdette Lawson Main; 204, John Simpson Roe; 205, Frank Adolph Shimer; 206, Wesley Aldrich; 207, Henry Frederick Zarn; 208, Robert Buell; 209, John Gray; 210, John Lyman Foster; 211, Thomas Eames Langei; 212, Alton Edward Bean; 213, Severt Benjamin Duce; 214, Richard Sanford Shepherd; 215, James Halsey Hadley; 216, Thaddeus Ellsworth Nash; 217, Frank Bernard Gannon; 218, Carl Ingwald Oppen; 219, William Frances Heffron; 220, Philip Roy Plank; 221, Andrew Joseph Burch; 222, August Howard Warkenthien; 223, Harry Anderson Gano; 224, Henry August Petschow; 225, Alva Morrison; 226, Winfred Arthur Green; 227, Ed-

win Otto Arthur Boeder; 228, Harry Adelbert Martin; 229, Joseph Cornelius Julsen; 230, James O'Leary; 231, William Fisher; 232, Orville Sanford Taylor; 233, George William Alton; 234, Clinton Campbell Buell; 235, Elmer Keeler; 236, Braman Caswell Adkins; 237, Charles Lee Hatfield; 238, Henry Cornelius Burtess; 239, Harry Otis Cronk; 240, Harrison Henry Gray; 241, Mike Kilbride; 242, Edwin Ellefson; 243, Harvey Everett Warrick; 244, Albert Martinson; 245, Frank Harvey Riffel; 246, Joseph Moore Sughrw; 247, Duncan Blair; 248, Olden E. Rahr; 249, George Banks; 250, Otto Olsen Gerhard; 251, William Lewis Conrad; 252, Elmer Harry Argetsinger; 253, Frank Thompson Mann; 254, John Telford; 255, James Walter Chattell; 256, Charles Lloyd Bailey; 257, George W. James, Jasper; 258, Bernt Albert Wald, Jasper; 259, Henry Lewis Stordahl, Jasper; 260, Rowland J. Heaton, Jasper; 261, Ole Stuverud, Jasper; 262, John Nicola Hill, Jasper; 263, Lars Belland, Jasper; 264, Jay Oral Chenoweth, Jasper; 265, Gilbert Sol-saa, Jasper; 266, Gustave Martin Peterson, Jasper; 267, Alexander Sinclair, Jasper; 268, John Ottren, Jasper; 269, James Williams, Jasper; 270, Simon Baron, Jasper; 271, George Brawn, Jasper; 272, Peter V. Zender, Jasper; 273, Ole Martin Stordahl, Jasper; 274, Christian Alie Elverson, Jasper; 275, Hedor Cornelious Bjerke, Jasper; 276, Arthur Underwood, Jasper; 277, James Madison Johnson, Jasper; 278, Albert William Dock, Jasper; 279, Carl Gilbert Paulson, Jasper; 280, Eilert Henry Kartrud, Jasper; 281, Max George Schiefelheim, Jasper; 282, Charles Aylmer Lehman, Jasper; 283, George S. Smiley, Jasper; 284, Julius Paul Peterson, Jasper; 285, Charles William Hall, Jasper; 286, Tom Bertinus Olson, Jasper; 287, Fritz Patroklos Lee, Jasper; 288, Erik Julius Aslesen, Jasper; 289, Anton Paulson, Jasper; 290, Bertiam L. Sweet, Jasper; 291, Gustav Adolf Larson, Jasper; 292, Otto Claus Giese, Jasper; 293, Franz F. Trackmann, Jasper; 294, Alfred Mahnus Kindahl, Jasper; 295, John Richard Jones, Jasper; 296, Anton Sorenson, Jasper; 297, Severt Johnson, Jasper; 298, Hans Ottren, Jasper; 299, Sibrant Zant, Woodstock; 300, William Lister, Jasper; 301, William C. Aslesen, Jasper; 302, Frank William Raymond, Jasper; 303, Fred Pedersen, Jasper; 304, Thomas Smith Huyck, Jasper; 305, John J. Oscar, Jasper; 306, Oscar Olson, Jasper; 307, Edgar Nelvin Iverson, Jasper; 308, Will Veidoorn, Jasper; 309, Edward Alexander Rae, Jasper; 310, George Elvin Lund, Jasper; 311, Harry Melvin Lee, Jasper; 312, Anton J. Foss, Jasper; 313, George H. Patterson, Jasper; 314, Donald J. Sinclair, Jasper; 315, Henry A. Paulson, Jasper; 316, Elmer Benson, Jasper; 317, Arthur C. Hermanson, Jasper; 318, Carl A. Loraahl, Jasper; 319, Melvin A. Eggen, Jasper; 320, Andrew Dahl, Jasper; 321, Edward G. Meierbach-tol, Jasper; 322, Theodore A. Hohen, Jasper; 323, Alfred H. Erickson, Jasper; 324, Adrian Brower, Jasper; 325, Edwin Richard Hauger, Jasper; 326, Otto G. Frederichs, Jasper; 327, Edmund Sheila, Jasper; 328, Knute Hellic, Jasper; 329, Ole Joger-son Hellic, Jasper; 330, Mons Lovas, Jasper; 331, Hans Sorenson, Jasper; 332, Anders Peter Hansen, Jasper; 333, Hans A. Einung, Jasper; 334, Ole K. Blinson, Jasper; 335, Frank Friedrick Dock, Jasper; 336, Charles John Piper, Jasper; 337, Albert S. Larson, Jasper; 338, James Edward Holvig, Jasper; 339, Henry Albert Einung, Jasper; 340, John Frier, Jasper; 341, Arthur Foulds, Jasper; 342, Sidney Bowler, Jasper; 343, Stephen Jacobs, Jasper; 344, Christian E. Olson, Jasper; 345, Lawrence N. Marsden, Jasper; 346, Julius L. W. Pottratz, Pipestone; 347, Jacob D. Kautz, Pipestone; 348, Charles A. Anderson, Pipestone; 349, Fred E. McKown, Pipestone; 350, Gustave H. Pottratz, Pipestone; 351, Nicholas P. Paulsen, Verdi; 352, Fred Sivert, Pipestone; 353, Otto Vol-lenweider, Verdi; 354, William Schumann, Pipestone; 355, John F. Carpenter, Pipestone; 356, Paul Monk, Pipestone; 357, Joseph Schwartzbach, Pipestone; 358, Theodore M. LaFrenz, Pipestone; 359, George L. Kautz, Pipestone; 360, Walter G. Bergman, Pipestone; 361, Edward W. Pottratz, Pipestone; 362, Fred Kuhlman, Verdi; 363, Albert Carlson, Verdi; 364, Herman Schumann, Pipestone; 365, Arthur Carl Barthel, Pipestone; 366, Paul O. Carpenter, Pipestone; 367, Wilmer Floyd Clayton, Pipestone; 368, Joseph F. Zarecky, Pipe-

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration Cont'd.

stone; 369, Harvey C. Roscoe, Pipestone; 370, John Paul Orcutt, Pipestone; 371, Martin G. Johnson, Pipestone; 372, Harry Ruge, Pipestone; 373, John W. Hildhard, Pipestone; 374, Raymond J. Zarecky, Pipestone; 375, Alfred Olser, Pipestone; 376, Ernest A. Jorgensen, Pipestone; 377, Lester Lee Clayton, Pipestone; 378, Carl A. L. Barthel, Pipestone; 379, Chauncey T. Strong, Pipestone; 380, Cassius N. Johnson, Pipestone; 381, C. H. Alsemmecher, Pipestone; 382, Samuel W. Sowden, Pipestone; 383, Hans M. Johnson, Pipestone; 384, Edwin F. Anderson, Pipestone; 385, Paul F. W. Klitzke, Pipestone; 386, Clyde Oren Patch, Pipestone; 387, George T. Trahnor, Pipestone; 388, George D. Luger, Pipestone; 389, William E. Pounds, Pipestone; 390, Thomas E. Suttan, Verdi; 391, Peter Stoteran, Pipestone; 392, Herman A. Wagner, Pipestone; 393, Emmanuel F. Paul, Pipestone; 394, Godfred Thompson, Pipestone; 395, Conrad John Larson, Verdi; 396, William H. Trageser, Pipestone; 397, William F. Nihart, Pipestone; 398, William M. Petchow, Pipestone; 399, Carl A. Deters, Verdi; 400, Joe D. DeKosia, Pipestone; 401, Karl A. Wagner, Pipestone; 402, George N. Trageser, Pipestone; 403, John Priester, Pipestone; 404, Burt R. Roscoe, Pipestone; 405, Henry Walter, Pipestone; 406, John C. Gilmeister, Pipestone; 407, Peter Knutson, Verdi; 408, Edward F. Lembecke, Pipestone; 409, Carlton P. Allen, Pipestone; 410, Gerhard Luschen, Pipestone; 411, Frank Barthel, Pipestone; 412, Albert D. Schoff, Pipestone; 413, Otto Ruge, Pipestone; 414, Swan Wm. Swanson, Pipestone; 415, John C. C. Lembecke, Pipestone; 416, Fred Thomas Lemker, Pipestone; 417, Olaf, Nourstrom, Pipestone; 418, Fred Carl Rutz, Pipestone; 419, Elmer Brehholz, Holland; 420, Kloth B. Muller, Pipestone; 421, Paul J. Barfknecht, Pipestone; 422, William E. Pool, Pipestone; 423, Ed. M. Scandenmaier, Pipestone; 424, Julius C. Ericson, Pipestone; 425, Halbert C. Parker, Pipestone; 426, Arthur Kammit, Pipestone; 427, Arthur A. Sellman, Pipestone; 428, Oliver D. Rickerman, Pipestone; 429, Ray Charles Stevens, Pipestone; 430, Geo. H. Hendren, Woodstock; 431, William H. Bowles, Pipestone; 432, Frank Saunders, Pipestone; 433, Charles W. Denhart, Pipestone; 434, Kente Wold, Jasper; 435, Oliver J. Olson, Pipestone; 436, Ralph R. Rein-smith, Pipestone; 437, George Drossel, Holland; 438, John J. Heffron, Pipestone; 439, Walter J. Morgan, Pipestone; 440, Henry J. Petersen, Pipestone; 441, Charles S. Darow, Pipestone; 442, George B. Glvin, Pipestone; 443, Frank F. Pies-zek, St. Peter Hospital, Pipestone; 444, Albert Osness, Ihlen; 445, Carl Henning, Pipestone; 446, John Kire Hartung, Pipestone; 447, Harry L. Gurn, Pipestone; 448, Harry Leslie Cronk, Pipestone; 449, Benjamin F. Barkley, Pipestone; 450, Henry DeGroot, Jr., Edgerton; 451, Edward G. Shaffer, Pipestone; 452, Martin J. Dixon, Pipestone; 453, August J. Studt, Jasper; 454, Emil H. Paortian, Edgerton; 455, Emil Christensen, Ruth-ton; 456, Peter J. Schmidt, Jasper; 457, Justus Weiss, Woodstock; 458, Warren J. Drew, Jasper; 459, Julius S. Drawz, Ruth-ton; 460, George J. Braun, Arlie; 461, Abraham H. Belland, Ihlen; 462, Homer E. Wohlford, Trusky; 463, John Sterl-ing, Jasper; 464, Fred W. Dahlmeier, Ihlen; 465, Albert F. Wiese, Holland; 466, Charles G. Loose, Holland; 467, Clarence A. Whitney, Pipestone; 468, George Feltner, Trusky; 469, John Peter Vos, Edgerton; 470, Fred H. Huemoller, Pipestone; 471, Gustav A. Boehrke, Holland; 472, Christ Ring, Ihlen; 473, Olaf B. Roming, Ihlen; 474, Henry R. Baldwin, Edgerton; 475, Henry Fly-gare, Ruth-ton; 476, William Baker, Edgerton; 477, Peter G. Milby, Ruth-ton; 478, Caesar Julius Zane, Trusky; 479, Charley De Bates, Trusky; 480, Ira Meldin Biggers, Arlie; 481, Willie L. Hansen, Pipestone; 482, Jacob P. Hannenburg, Pipestone; 483, Walter M. Lorenzen, Edgerton; 484, Charles C. Gilmore, Pipestone; 485, Sylvan L. Blackmore, Edgerton; 486, Carl N. Sonksen, Pipestone; 487, Henry G. Harden, Ruth-ton; 488, Peter Buess, Pipestone; 489, John H. Lessin, Pipe-stone; 490, John B. Humbrecht, Holland; 491, Tom-pes C. Meyer, Holland; 492, Bernhard Piep-gras, Pipestone; 493, Henry E. Seeman, Pipe-stone; 494, William Giles, Holland; 495, Herman H. Heller, Holland; 496, Mervyn L. Patterson,

Edgerton; 497, Peter Funk, Pipestone; 498, Carl N. Knudsen, Pipestone; 499, Garret Groer, Wood-stock; 500, Dell Droper, Holland; 501, Hans Martin Hope, Pipestone; 502, Mathias L. Mahl-siek, Ihlen; 503, Cadawlder D. Watt, Pipestone; 504, John C. Hellywinkel, Pipestone; 505, Torleif Patterson, Jasper; 506, Fred Hulbert, Woodstock; 507, Lewis H. Wilson, Ihlen; 508, Thomas H. Flannery, Woodstock; 509, Luu Thompson, Trusky; 510, Stevan Brockhouse, Edgerton; 511, Elroy J. Jackson, Pipestone; 512, James Smith, Ihlen; 513, Charles E. Jaycox, Pipestone; 514, Virgil Bird-Check, Woodstock; 515, Herold V. Nelson, Ruth-ton; 516, Hernan Christensen, Pipestone; 517, Emil F. Brinkmeyer, Jasper; 518, Godfred Han-son, Ihlen; 519, Nick Kleinjan, Edgerton; 520, Leo Dhaemers, Jasper; 521, Henry Meyer, Jr., Jasper; 522, Carl Emil Ring, Ihlen; 523, George P. Norce, Trusky; 524, Ralph P. Severson, Ruth-ton; 525, John C. Hansen, Pipestone; 526, Guy E. Wolfe, Ihlen; 527, Edward Roelands, Jasper; 528, H. Brockhouse, Jr., Edgerton; 529, William J. Harries, Pipestone; 530, Richard H. Weaver, Pipestone; 531, Henry Zahrebusen, Pipestone; 532, Ezra Orr Foster, Woodstock; 533, Cornelius Tolma, Edgerton; 534, Frank Lewis Vickey, Ruth-ton; 535, Hinrich Hoffelman, Jasper; 536, Adolph B. Gevecke, Jasper; 537, August Peschon, Trusky; 538, William Dock, Jasper; 539, Theodore R. Ruper, Edgerton; 540, Glen Earl Smith, Ruth-ton; 541, John P. Mahl, Trusky; 542, Edward Van Steenberg, Jasper; 543, Edward P. Korn-mann, Pipestone; 544, Peter E. Walhof, Hatfield; 545, Sam S. Myklebust, Jasper; 546, Christ J. Schmidt, Pipestone; 547, Ignas Peschow, Trusky; 548, Petrus West, Jasper; 549, John R. Bailey, Ihlen; 550, Albert M. Evenson, Ruth-ton; 551, Herbert H. Hse, Pipestone; 552, William Ebel, Pipestone; 553, Mathias Krall, Ruth-ton; 554, Wal-ter Thomas Fisher, Ruth-ton; 555, Peter Steel, Woodstock; 556, Jake Kort, Edgerton; 557, Daniel J. Moriarty, Woodstock; 558, Robert J. Craw-ford, Arlie; 559, William Krosschell, Edgerton; 560, Orville O. White, Hatfield; 561, Peter M. Jordt, Pipestone; 562, William M. Schuldt, Trusky; 563, Anton M. Hansen, Trusky; 564, Arthur Menning, Edgerton; 565, Herman Prinsen, Edger-ton; 566, Joe Berghorst, Edgerton; 567, Harry T. Heersema, Pipestone; 568, John Westenberg, Edgerton; 569, Geo. Van Den Bosch, Edgerton; 570, William Sieders, Woodstock; 571, John F. Luc-ders, Woodstock; 572, Frederick J. Hintze, Hat-field; 573, Elmer C. Vaughn, Hatfield; 574, William H. Smallfield, Pipestone; 575, Joseph Demuth, Pipestone; 576, William Tack, Pipestone; 577, Edwin A. Millis, Edgerton; 578, Christian F. Schmahl, Holland; 579, Thomas Arrowsmith, Pipestone; 580, John F. Hinz, Trusky; 581, Her-man H. Matzke, Edgerton; 582, John Oliver, Edger-ton; 583, Francis W. Johnson, Ruth-ton; 584, Johan A. Mullenburg, Pipestone; 585, Bennie Koenekamp, Pipestone; 586, John F. Hlubrich, Pipestone; 587, Walter Cecil Anderson, Hatfield; 588, Wesley C. Price, Ihlen; 589, John E. John-son, Ruth-ton; 590, Guy Wm. Kurvink, Edgerton; 591, John B. Burns, Pipestone; 592, Henry C. Jordan, Pipestone; 593, Eric G. Wilson, Ihlen; 594, John M. Ellingson, Pipestone; 595, Joseph G. McGlashen, Edgerton; 596, James Lee Baldwin, Edgerton; 597, Theodore F. Fisch, Edgerton; 598, William Klindt, Edgerton; 599, August A. Rotzoll, Holland; 600, Charles H. Donaldson, Pipestone; 601, Thomas Notermans, Woodstock; 602, Fred Post, Holland; 603, Stanley D. Mutsick, Wood-stock; 604, Charley W. De Boer, Holland; 605, Philip L. Kraft, Pipestone; 606, James A. Evens, Woodstock; 607, August H. Nienkirk, Wood-stock; 608, Hiram Jerry Pew, Woodstock; 609, Nick James Biever, Woodstock; 610, Earl L. An-derson, Pipestone; 611, Theodore Hansen, Hol-land; 612, Wallace D. Carlson, Woodstock; 613, Harry L. Corbin, Holland; 614, Carl A. Schneck, Holland; 615, Theodore L. Myers, Pipestone; 616, Andrew P. Peterson, Pipestone; 617, James J. Hartigan, Woodstock; 618, Joseph E. Rice, Tyler; 619, Mearl Meyer, Holland; 620, George De Boer, Holland; 621, Ernest P. Hendren, Wood-stock; 622, Porter L. Wyatt, Woodstock; 623, Frederick Wollmuth, Pipestone; 624, Hans C. Shellrud, Woodstock; 625, Searl H. Kingsbury,

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration—Cont'd.

Edgerton; 626, Fred Klucnder, Woodstock; 627, George Whittenbeen, Holland; 628, Adolph L. Hinz, Woodstock; 629, John Drumm, Pipestone; 630, John Otto Fritz, Woodstock; 631, Peter H. Daniels, Woodstock; 632, Robert A. A. Hinz, Woodstock; 633, Henry J. Schierholz, Woodstock; 634, Jay Jackson, Ruthton; 635, Oscar E. Johnson, Ruthton; 636, Alexander L. Ballard, Pipestone; 637, John P. Ross, Pipestone; 638, Willie T. Vockrodt, Pipestone; 639, Harry T. Jepsen, Pipestone; 640, Arthur C. Johannsen, Pipestone; 641, Ryer Van Essen, Edgerton; 642, Albert Fritz, Woodstock; 643, Gustaf Van Steenberg, Jasper; 644, John Onnen, Woodstock; 645, Chris Jacob Teig, Ihlen; 646, Harvey D. Minet, Holland; 647, Alfred T. Petersen, Ruthton; 648, Ira D. Mitchell, Woodstock; 649, Henry Mammen, Pipestone; 650, Dewey G. Flemming, Pipestone; 651, Perley Wait, Trusky; 652, John Feltner, Trusky; 653, Jacob Irwin Carter, Edgerton; 654, Edward A. Dodge, Edgerton; 655, William J. Bhedorn, Woodstock; 656, Julius Tacile, Jasper; 657, Lester J. Gilliland, Pipestone; 658, Edward H. Mauley, Pipestone; 659, Henry Bly, Ruthton; 660, Irvin C. Allebaugh, Edgerton; 661, Wallace W. Trigg, Pipestone; 662, William G. Hoffman, Edgerton; 663, Paul W. Wiese, Holland; 664, Arthur V. Hedge, Ruthton; 665, Henry A. Hall, Pipestone; 666, Everett D. Willey, Pipestone; 667, Henry Geerdes, Edgerton; 668, Abraham Fellman, Pipestone; 669, Carl M. Brockstedt, Woodstock; 670, James A. Floody, Pipestone; 671, John J. Sothman, Ruthton; 672, Charlie A. Sumption, Ruthton; 673, Christ M. Gilbertsen, Ruthton; 674, Fred Edwards, Ruthton; 675, Willie C. Stotts, Holland; 676, Luther V. Pike, Holland; 677, Leonard V. Smith, Ihlen; 678, Ed. Miller, Jasper; 679, Gustave A. Sorenson, Ihlen; 680, Haaken Larson, Pipestone; 681, Emil A. Boose, Woodstock; 682, Alfred Menning, Edgerton; 683, Harry Anderson, Pipestone; 684, Charles S. Miller, Woodstock; 685, William F. Voss, Pipestone; 686, Elbert Lokhorst, Holland; 687, George H. Shields, Woodstock; 688, Edward V. Malone, Woodstock; 689, Harold N. Yocum, Edgerton; 690, Jess A. Weaver, Cazenovia; 691, John DeJongh, Edgerton; 692, Carl Wm. Wussow, Pipestone; 693, Frank Weia, Jasper; 694, David H. Faulkner, Trusky; 695, Carl A. Hardies, Pipestone; 696, Edmund C. Carstensen, Trusky; 697, Rex J. Kennedy, Pipestone; 698, William H. Winter, Pipestone; 699, Floyd S. Madison, Trusky; 700, Frank Hrabak, Holland; 701, Geert De Vries, Edgerton; 702, John J. Biever, Woodstock; 703, Emil Nelson, Pipestone; 704, Willy T. Brogard, Pipestone; 705, Henry Kohrt, Trusky; 706, Henry Mauw, Holland; 707, Erich W. Conrad, Holland; 708, Herman O. Ludolph, Pipestone; 709, Ole Eliason Stakland, Ruthton; 710, Henry S. Keller, Pipestone; 711, Emil J. Wittrock, Ruthton; 712, Hans G. Klingbile, Pipestone; 713, Paul E. Weiss, Ruthton; 714, John P. Bleidorn, Pipestone; 715, Edward J. Elgeth, Holland; 716, Emil Eggers, Pipestone; 717, Charley F. Harnett, Ihlen; 718, Rex H. Conklin, Pipestone; 719, Ernest A. Moser, Pipestone; 720, Henry Evink, Pipestone; 721, Earl D. Backer, Pipestone; 722, Peter Demuynck, Pipestone; 723, Richard G. Haach, Pipestone; 724, Elmer E. Shaffer, Pipestone; 725, John Martin Nelson, Ruthton; 726, Philip L. Libs, Pipestone; 727, Lenard Rodenburgh, Holland; 728, Theodore H. Meyer, Pipestone; 729, Simon Christensen, Ruthton; 730, George H. McCarter, Pipestone; 731, Claus J. Pehrs, Ruthton; 732, Edwin D. Cheney, Pipestone; 733, Soren K. Back, Ruthton; 734, Robert M. Kerr, Pipestone; 735, Nick J. Shaul, Woodstock; 736, Roy H. Backlund, Pipestone; 737, William Helmer Williams, Tyler; 738, Fred W. Hendren, Woodstock; 739, John Harmsen, Holland; 740, Fred H. Edwards, Woodstock; 741, Finer K. Madsen, Ruthton; 742, Caleb A. Roberts, Holland; 743, Perry A. Scroggie, Ruthton; 744, James E. Corcoran, Pipestone; 745, Jasper B. Moore, Pipestone; 746, John H. Wingle, Woodstock; 747, Edward J. Weber, Pipestone; 748, Lue DeVries, Woodstock; 749, George W. Binford, Pipestone; 750, George Molme, Woodstock; 751, Emory E. Lorenz, Woodstock; 752, Edward K. Ryan, Woodstock; 753, Andrew C. Beck, Ruthton; 754, Harold E. Gintel, Ruthton; 755, Guy B. Rokes, Woodstock; 756, Charles Elie Thomas, Woodstock; 757, Andrew Peterson, Ruthton; 758, Benjamin F. Shane, Pipestone; 759, Joseph Leo Ryan, Woodstock; 760, Asa Homer Granger, Ruthton; 761, Erhart M. Reiff, Woodstock; 762, Albert W. Melcher, Woodstock; 763, George Steele, Holland; 764, Will G. Shafer, Woodstock; 765, Herman Mohlmann, Pipestone; 766, Herman J. Melcher, Woodstock; 767, Peter Houtkooper, Holland; 768, Ernest S. Rokes, Woodstock; 769, Dick Tinklenberg, Woodstock; 770, Samuel P. Purchas, Woodstock; 771, Clarence W. Rokes, Woodstock; 772, Adolph Effingham, Woodstock; 773, John Joseph Duggan, Woodstock; 774, Henry P. Tebben, Woodstock; 775, John Herman Meier, Tyler; 776, Thomas Hagen, Pipestone; 777, John Arthur Hall, Woodstock; 778, Edward L. Powers, Woodstock; 779, Henry Tanck, Pipestone; 780, Will Nichols, Woodstock; 781, Christian T. Anderson, Hatfield; 782, Cyrus H. Earhart, Pipestone; 783, Charles J. Lang, Pipestone; 784, Benjamin P. King, Woodstock; 785, Peter Schurman, Holland; 786, Patrick J. Flannery, Woodstock; 787, Christian A. Indahl, Ruthton; 788, Christian P. Peterson, Ruthton; 789, August Gandian, Holland; 790, Julius Wulf, Hatfield; 791, Hans Madsen, Ruthton; 792, Emil R. Carlson, Woodstock; 793, Peter C. Swendsen, Ruthton; 794, Ole Udstuen, Ruthton; 795, Harold G. Sandbo, Ruthton; 796, Nick Probst, Woodstock; 797, August C. Heller, Holland; 798, Frank E. Rassmeyer, Woodstock; 799, Christ Petersen, Ruthton; 800, Jens C. Andersen, Ruthton; 801, Frank Lee Jong, Edgerton; 802, Albert Van Stelten, Ruthton; 803, Dick Vander Plaats, Ruthton; 804, Peter Cauwels, Woodstock; 805, Gysbert Buys, Hatfield; 806, Alexander Stewart, Woodstock; 807, Gustave A. Green, Ruthton; 808, William Halgrapher, Woodstock; 809, John Bentzen, Ruthton; 810, Elmer E. Rickerman, Pipestone; 811, Cyrus Harrison, Woodstock; 812, Carl L. Ehlers, Pipestone; 813, Herman Synhorst, Woodstock; 814, Nelson Tinklenberg, Edgerton; 815, Richard Van Houten, Edgerton; 816, Fredrik Ten Cate, Lake Benton; 817, Joseph H. Houselog, Woodstock; 818, Jake Evink, Pipestone; 819, Herbert O. Heimtz, Edgerton; 820, John A. Thompson, Woodstock; 821, Gidvert S. Ness, Lake Benton; 822, Dennis J. Duggan, Woodstock; 823, Albert Weinlauf, Holland; 824, Alfred L. Tarbert, Lake Benton; 825, Milen M. Shubert, Woodstock; 826, Jann C. Dresler, Lake Benton; 827, Joe Mur Wray, Holland; 828, Gerrit Kamnenga, Lake Benton; 829, Morris H. Minet, Holland; 830, Henry W. Giever, Woodstock; 831, Wesley U. Kerr, Pipestone; 832, Albert F. Buchholz, Holland; 833, Leroy L. Jaycox, Woodstock; 834, George F. Ziegler, Holland; 835, Joseph F. O'Hearn, Woodstock; 836, Louie F. Kuhlman, Tyler; 837, Edward Markl, Woodstock; 838, Nicholas Peschon, Hatfield; 839, Andrew J. Notham, Woodstock; 840, George Binning, Pipestone; 841, Jacob Tinklenberg, Woodstock; 842, Ed. Bakker, Edgerton; 843, Emiel A. Price, Pipestone; 844, Charley Mulder, Edgerton; 845, Louis B. Nelson, Holland; 846, Claus Klinder, Trusky; 847, Fred Douma, Pipestone; 848, Gilbert Smith, Trusky; 849, Ross S. Blakeley, Trusky; 850, Jacob Kadyk, Pipestone; 851, Peter J. Albers, Trusky; 852, Ryer Van Essen, Holland; 853, Philip H. King, Holland; 854, Reinhold F. Koeneman, Pipestone; 855, Reinder Hulzebos, Pipestone; 856, Albert H. Dietz, Holland; 857, George Hulzebos, Pipestone; 858, William F. Hever, Holland; 859, Claus H. Reimers, Holland; 860, Dick Kallemcyn, Trusky; 861, Henry Clinton Clark, Trusky; 862, Charles P. Earhart, Pipestone; 863, Simeon Schelhaas, Edgerton; 864, Adolph Albrecht, Holland; 865, Joseph Schneiderman, Holland; 866, Matthew F. Ryan, Woodstock; 867, Horace E. Lynn, Pipestone; 868, Henry Huijbregtse, Holland; 869, William D. Campbell, Hatfield; 870, Charles Glidewell, Pipestone; 871, Glen Mettike, Woodstock; 872, Walter H. Anderson, Pipestone; 873, Charles F. Jackson, Holland; 874, Gust R. Kruger, Lake Benton; 875, William F. Martin, Trusky; 876, John E. Krieger, Verdi; 877, Wm. H. Weber, Pipestone; 878, Frederick C. Calhoun, Trusky; 879, Will Luschen, Pipestone; 880, Ralph E. Witter, Holland; 881, Horace E. Riffel, Pipestone; 882, James W. Farley, Woodstock; 883, Aldred Bruins, Holland; 884, George Holm, Woodstock; 885, Edward Nece, Trusky; 886, William Doonan, Holland; 887, Alfred Scrabeck, Pipestone; 888, Frank H. Lepper, Holland; 889, Evert

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration Cont'd.

Mouw, Lake Benton; 890, Henry Nath, Pipestone; 891, Arthur Lay, Lake Benton; 892, John Mike Arends, Trosky; 893, Milo Edwards, Holland; 894, Anton F. Nelson, Ruthton; 895, Anert Andriopoulos (Tom Poulos), Ihlen; 896, Lars A. Halversen, Ruthton; 897, Edward Horstmeier, Pipestone; 898, Melvin E. Ranheim, Ruthton; 899, Chas. H. Warriek, Pipestone; 900, Jay L. Sickman, Holland; 901, Herman Schneekloth, Trosky; 902, Arthur C. Walker, Pipestone; 903, Joe Lepper, Holland; 904, Adolph Eggenesperger, Ruthton; 905, Samuel A. Engel, Pipestone; 906, George J. Wiese, Holland; 907, John H. Andersen, Ruthton; 908, Engevald T. Ranheim, Ruthton; 909, Henry N. Meier, Jasper; 910, Elmer F. Spangler, Ruthton; 911, Herman J. Meier, Holland; 912, Raymond S. Park, Ruthton; 913, Earl C. Gilmore, Pipestone; 914, William H. Reimers, Holland; 915, Clarence Kohlbusch, Pipestone; 916, Gregeren S. Goldberg, Ruthton; 917, Clarence E. Madsen, Ruthton; 918, William Sluis, Woodstock; 919, Paul E. Draper, Edgerton; 920, Martin Zennstra, Verdi; 921, Charley Tinklenberg, Woodstock; 922, Laren N. Gamber, Edgerton; 923, Wm. Vanderhinden, Jr., Edgerton; 924, Fred J. Winter, Pipestone; 925, C. Schoolmeester, Edgerton; 926, Lorne Olsen, Ruthton; 927, Carl Ahrendt, Edgerton; 928, Carl T. Schilling, Woodstock; 929, Charles R. Watts, Pipestone; 930, Carl E. Orkin, Pipestone; 931, Nicholas J. Nissen, Woodstock; 932, Amos J. Aust, Woodstock; 933, Andie Wm. Hansen, Ruthton; 934, Alfred Murray, Hatfield; 935, Francis T. Shields, Woodstock; 936, Chance Lee Stone, Pipestone; 937, Charlie Folkerts, Edgerton; 938, Thomas J. Wingle, Woodstock; 939, George E. Wentzel, Pipestone; 940, Charles H. Sowden, Verdi; 941, Dauwe H. Geerdes, Woodstock; 942, Frank L. Miller, Lake Benton; 943, Henry Wassink, Jr., Edgerton; 944, John Lokhorst, Holland; 945, Soren F. Bergeson, Edgerton; 946, Harold E. Cook, Pipestone; 947, Adrian C. Hartog, Edgerton; 948, Henry De Vries, Holland; 949, John A. Stewart, Jr., Ruthton; 950, Fredrie J. Deuth, Holland; 951, Leslie W. Rust, Edgerton; 952, Henry A. Taylor, Holland; 953, Otto Ahrendt, Edgerton; 954, Albert R. Metz, Holland; 955, James Post, Edgerton; 956, Walter Van Eps, Pipestone; 957, Henry Van Dam, Edgerton; 958, Carl G. Overbee, Ruthton; 959, William Y. Mulder, Edgerton; 960, Paul H. Brockberg, Trosky; 961, Elmer O. Overbee, Ruthton; 962, Conrad Gievers, Woodstock; 963, Harland M. Dwier, Holland; 964, Fred Kuritz, Holland; 965, Able Bakker, Edgerton; 966, Frank J. Snyder, Holland; 967, Frank Markl, Woodstock; 968, David J. Long, Pipestone; 969, Henry Zwan, Pipestone; 970, Jacob Quant, Edgerton; 971, Charles B. Smith, Ruthton; 972, William Vanden Top, Edgerton; 973, Nick Van Der Maelen, Edgerton; 974, John Wiersma, Edgerton; 975, Paul William Passer, Holland; 976, Garret Wassink, Edgerton; 977, Robert Ingersol, Whitehead; 978, John P. George, Woodstock; 979, John H. Miller, Lake Benton; 980, Nick Demuth, Woodstock; 981, Edsko Ukes, Pipestone; 982, William Feyereisen, Woodstock; 983, August H. Perck, Pipestone; 984, Frank McCoy, Ruthton; 985, Anton J. Grandia, Edgerton; 986, Garret Wm. Guelink, Edgerton; 987, Henry Smith, Pipestone; 988, Henry Vander Sluis, Edgerton; 989, Minus Cilk, Edgerton; 990, Geo. G. Huemoller, Pipestone; 991, Tony Tinklenberg, Edgerton; 992, John Guelink, Ruthton; 993, Calvin W. Clark, Trosky; 994, Hessel Baker, Edgerton; 995, Stephen L. Das, Woodstock; 996, John Vander Sluis, Edgerton; 997, Lammert Van Eps, Woodstock; 998, Thomas E. Quigley, Holland; 999, Nick Bodewing, Woodstock; 1000, John Schelhaas, Edgerton; 1001, Tennis C. Nettinga, Holland; 1002, Henry W. Wassink, Edgerton; 1003, James C. Diveley, Pipestone; 1004, John Tinklenberg, Edgerton; 1005, John Hansen, Woodstock; 1006, Leslie F. Stone, Edgerton; 1007, Philip I. Juleh, Holland; 1008, John Schult, Edgerton; 1009, Otto Henry Meyer, Holland; 1010, John A. Synhorst, Woodstock; 1011, Lewis V. Dietmeier, Trosky; 1012, Jacob Berghuis, Edgerton; 1013, Peter N. Hansen, Woodstock; 1014, Edward C. Buchholz, Holland; 1015, Paul Van Houten, Edgerton; 1016, Joe P. Casserly, Pipestone; 1017, Dick J. J. Link, Edgerton; 1018, Milton C. Steinkke, Pipestone; 1019, Hans E. Baustian, Edgerton;

1020, William A. Johnson, Pipestone; 1021, Gerrit C. Stoffels, Woodstock; 1022, Joseph L. Chaney, Trosky; 1023, Bernard Hammink, Edgerton; 1024, John B. Langford, Woodstock; 1025, Berge Berckson, Edgerton; 1026, Joseph E. Hawkins, Pipestone; 1027, Dick Van Eck, Edgerton; 1028, Orville Forman, Pipestone; 1029, Jacob Poelstra, Edgerton; 1030, Julius J. Huemoller, Pipestone; 1031, Carl E. Berendsen, Woodstock; 1032, Frank Booth, Holland; 1033, John H. TenCate, Edgerton; 1034, Henry Nissen, Holland; 1035, Lee John Kuvink, Edgerton; 1036, Earl A. Merrill, Pipestone; 1037, Ralph Hunter, Pipestone; 1038, Will H. Pfantz, Pipestone; 1039, Harry R. Thomssen, Trosky; 1040, Floyd E. Calkins, Pipestone; 1041, John Drossel, Pipestone; 1042, Tom F. Feltner, Trosky; 1043, Daniel Schnyder, Edgerton; 1044, Avery F. Haney, Pipestone; 1045, Zachariah W. Berry, Holland; 1046, Dell M. Satterlee, Arlie; 1047, Detlef Klock, Pipestone; 1048, Henry Schuman, Jr., Pipestone; 1049, E. Van Kempema, Woodstock; 1050, Herman Lamp, Cazenovia; 1051, William J. Schuknecht, Holland; 1052, Harold Dangremond, Edgerton; 1053, William Rock, Pipestone; 1054, Herman Mohning, Woodstock; 1055, Paul H. Praske, Pipestone; 1056, John Verhey, Edgerton; 1057, Albert C. Wittrock, Pipestone; 1058, James R. Faulkner, Trosky; 1059, Johannes Verhey, Edgerton; 1060, Henry Kuiper, Jasper; 1061, Farley P. McManus, Edgerton; 1062, Roy A. Norton, Pipestone; 1063, Ernest Brockberg, Jasper; 1064, Edwin L. Strecker, Edgerton; 1065, Henry Walseth, Ihlen; 1066, Henry John Meyer, Pipestone; 1067, Ray Hunter, Pipestone; 1068, Fred Wahlert, Pipestone; 1069, John J. Lumley, Ihlen; 1070, Andrew Carlson, Pipestone; 1071, Clarence M. Golden, Ruthton; 1072, Dell T. Ramesbothorn, Holland; 1073, John Paulsen, Pipestone; 1074, William H. Bode, Cazenovia; 1075, Allen B. Bechtel, Pipestone; 1076, Frank Bruns, Pipestone; 1077, Claus R. Rhoemgren, Pipestone; 1078, Henry Drensen, Pipestone; 1079, Boyd McDaniel, Ruthton; 1080, Roy D. Whitehead, Pipestone; 1081, Harley Smith, Ruthton; 1082, Osborne A. Walker, Cazenovia; 1083, Torjus C. Erickson, Ruthton; 1084, Charles Hagedorn, Pipestone; 1085, Henry Hubert, Jasper; 1086, William T. Nicholson, Ruthton; 1087, Henry A. Colbeck, Pipestone; 1088, Gerrit Wabeke, Pipestone; 1089, Edward Colson, Pipestone; 1090, Richard C. Nelson, Pipestone; 1091, Leander Colson, Pipestone; 1092, Clarence G. Fassett, Ruthton; 1093, Magni Hokanson, Pipestone; 1094, Francis J. Groth, Pipestone; 1095, Guy S. Everts, Ruthton; 1096, Gerhart Brockhouse, Edgerton; 1097, Henry Norin Hoyne, Jasper; 1098, John A. Dahl, Ruthton; 1099, Earl A. Hedger, Ruthton; 1100, Hans Jacob Roth, Pipestone; 1101, Jacob G. Ohannsen, Pipestone; 1102, Louis Bentson, Ruthton; 1103, William Christ Ross, Pipestone; 1104, Tom Faledos, Ihlen; 1105, George Ellis, Ruthton; 1106, Zuhen Vonlerisbeghe, Jasper; 1107, William Mehrlhoff, Pipestone; 1108, John A. Sandberg, Ruthton; 1109, Robert R. Gillert, Pipestone; 1110, Albert J. Aitken, Trosky; 1111, Walter F. Martens, Woodstock; 1112, Fenton C. McMurrin, Holland; 1113, William M. Lahey, Tyler; 1114, Jim H. Shedrick, Pipestone; 1115, Henry L. Bevans, Edgerton; 1116, Carl John Skaug, Pipestone; 1117, John Zwart, Edgerton; 1118, Lewis Ross, Pipestone; 1119, George Sauer, Pipestone; 1120, Leonard Baker, Cazenovia; 1121, Hans M. Jordt, Pipestone; 1122, Ray VanKempema, Edgerton; 1123, Peter H. Brandland, Pipestone; 1124, Curtis I. Grover, Edgerton; 1125, Otto Fredrick Lange, Pipestone; 1126, William Stone, Edgerton; 1127, Clark A. Biggers, Arlie; 1128, Alfred J. Warne, Pipestone; 1129, Dirk C. Dirks, Cazenovia; 1130, Lewie Wieme, Jasper; 1131, Henry Agnitsch, Ihlen; 1132, Peter Schmidt, Pipestone; 1133, Delbert Wingerfeld, Woodstock; 1134, Herman Hendricks, Edgerton; 1135, John S. Randolph, Edgerton; 1136, August De Witte, Jasper; 1137, John Dehmers, Edgerton; 1138, Fred A. Stubbe, Ihlen; 1139, Rudolph Landgren, Pipestone; 1140, George Patterson, Edgerton; 1141, Joachim Appellorn, Edgerton; 1142, John A. Koolman, Edgerton; 1143, Robert A. Price, Jasper; 1144, John Vanden Bosch, Edgerton; 1145, Adolph A. Jansen, Ihlen; 1146, William Koolman, Edgerton; 1147, Winfred M. Fiest, Jasper; 1148,

HONOR ROLL.

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration - Cont'd.

Charles Emerson, Woodstock; 1149, Andrew Vallem, Ruthon; 1150, Franklin DeLap, Ruthon; 1151, Abraham Blick, Edgerton; 1152, Fred Hamm, Edgerton; 1153, Peter Hannenburgh, Pipestone; 1154, Richard Bonine, Pipestone; 1155, James W. Foster, Woodstock; 1156, Jacob Von der Byl, Edgerton; 1157, Arent Nieuwenhuis, Edgerton; 1158, Jacob Vanderpol, Jr., Edgerton; 1159, Anest Karmas, Ihlen; 1160, Peter Segaar, Edgerton; 1161, William Peters, Pipestone; 1162, Herman Erks, Pipestone; 1163, Clarence R. Green, Ihlen; 1164, Jacob Kallemeyn, Edgerton; 1165, Albert J. Dammann, Jasper; 1166, John Edward Hansen, Jasper; 1167, Alfred W. Hanson, Jasper; 1168, Robert C. Reader, Pipestone; 1169, Emil H. Ihlen, Pipestone; 1170, Fred Wende, Pipestone; 1171, Hans T. Kroeger, Ruthon; 1172, Henry Duim, Edgerton; 1173, Henry Chris Meyer, Pipestone; 1174, Emil Nissen, Holland; 1175, Otto M. Hass, Pipestone; 1176, Gustaf W. Johnson, Ihlen; 1177, Archie Whitaker, Pipestone; 1178, Frederick S. Uik, Edgerton; 1179, Theodore Gengler, Woodstock; 1180, John Henry Stueven, Pipestone; 1181, Valentine Weber, Pipestone; 1182, Edward L. Bode, Cazenovia; 1183, Clifford W. Einung, Pipestone; 1184, Gustave H. Paulsen, Pipestone; 1185, Lester K. Johnson, Jasper; 1186, Edward C. Hubner, Pipestone; 1187, John Peterson, Pipestone; 1188, Myron J. Leinen, Pipestone; 1189, William F. Raschke, Trasky; 1190, Leonard Edgcomb, Pipestone; 1191, Theo. Geo. Goehle, Edgerton; 1192, John A. Trageser, Cazenovia; 1193, Ralph Zwaan, Pipestone; 1194, James O. Alexander, Pipestone; 1195, James S. Hennessy, Trasky; 1196, Harry Henry Furne, Holland; 1197, Hollie R. Persinger, Airlie; 1198, John P. Wottawa, Airlie; 1199, John W. Peake, Pipestone; 1200, Henry C. Petersen, Woodstock; 1201, John Surmeyer, Holland; 1202, Axel Beyh, Ruthon; 1203, Carl J. Olson, Ihlen; 1204, Jacob Achterhoff, Edgerton; 1205, Christian Christensen, Ruthon; 1206, August I. Bendt, Pipestone; 1207, Holger V. Pedersen, Ruthon; 1208, Jake Heller, Pipestone; 1209, August W. Green, Ruthon; 1210, John J. Hein, Pipestone; 1211, Alawine Muilenburg, Pipestone; 1212, James T. Evans, Pipestone; 1213, Niels C. Sorensen, Ruthon; 1214, Nels C. Bertelsen, Ruthon; 1215, Loren T. Stewart, Trasky; 1216, Fred Fellman, Pipestone; 1217, Elbert A. Peterson, Pipestone; 1218, Thomas Thompson, Ruthon; 1219, Leeland Dittmeyer, Pipestone; 1220, Harry Prinze, Pipestone; 1221, William Hagedorn, Pipestone; 1222, Charles H. Borchers, Jasper; 1223, August O. Krakow, Pipestone; 1224, Gordon W. Anderson, Hatfield; 1225, Chester T. Vik, Ruthon; 1226, William Horgan, Pipestone; 1227, Arthur E. Thomssen, Trasky; 1228, William Donaldson, Pipestone; 1229, Edward Vanderbush, Edgerton; 1230, Ernest J. Hintze, Hatfield; 1231, Ernest Charlie Zobel, Pipestone; 1232, Edward Sindt, Pipestone; 1233, Arie A. Muilenburg, Pipestone; 1234, Cleo M. Francis, Hatfield; 1235, Arthur E. Hatch, Pipestone; 1236, Julius Bradfeldt, Pipestone; 1237, Seth E. Mitchell, Trasky; 1238, William W. Heesch, Pipestone; 1239, Will J. Huhnstock, Trasky; 1240, Charles Irving Medbery, Ihlen; 1241, Harold Butcher, Trasky; 1242, Harold A. Green, Ruthon; 1243, Lewis V. Feldman, Trasky; 1244, Fred John Voss, Holland; 1245, John F. Quinn, Pipestone; 1246, Daniel C. Glidden, Pipestone; 1247, Frank Vanderbush, Holland; 1248, Henry C. Haubrich, Pipestone; 1249, Michael J. Nece, Holland; 1250, Herbert H. Howes, Pipestone; 1251, William Bradfeldt, Pipestone; 1252, Henry Koehne, Lake Benton; 1253, Albert F. Carton, Pipestone; 1254, Andrew S. DeJong, Edgerton; 1255, August F. Meyer, Pipestone; 1256, Arnold V. Nelson, Ruthon; 1257, Fred Schurman, Holland; 1258, Andrew E. Peake, Pipestone; 1259, Selmar J. Johnson, Jasper; 1260, Daniel E. Mills, Edgerton; 1261, Nels P. Nelson, Ihlen; 1262, Francis W. Newell, Pipestone; 1263, Albert R. DeBall, Pipestone; 1264, Robert V. Schepper, Jasper; 1265, Theodore Paulson, Pipestone; 1266, Lomie Kirk, Holland; 1267, Otto A. Kropf, Jasper; 1268, Nelson E. Heathfield, Pipestone; 1269, John Karangalos, Ihlen; 1270, John Kalamidas, Ihlen; 1271, Louis Lettow, Airlie; 1272, John W. Buck, Pipestone; 1273, John Mason, Coburn, Pipestone; 1274, Cecil C. Noble, Pipestone; 1275, Thomas M. Vane, Ihlen; 1276, Clarence A.

Norton, Pipestone; 1277, Clifford Hunstad, Jasper; 1278, Jacob Huibregtse, Holland; 1279, Albert E. Clark, Pipestone; 1280, Donald A. Furgason, Edgerton; 1281, John Fischbach, Trasky; 1282, Haakon Ihlen, Pipestone; 1283, John Boersma, Edgerton; 1284, August Reyells, Pipestone; 1285, Richard J. Anderson, Jasper; 1286, Raymond A. Gulck, Pipestone; 1287, Julius Bendt, Trasky; 1288, Edward Zimmerman, Ihlen; 1289, Theodore Thompson, Ruthon; 1290, Nichles G. Hoffman, Pipestone; 1291, Fred J. Binnebose, Woodstock; 1292, William S. Lanyon, Pipestone; 1293, Allen E. Gilman, Edgerton; 1294, Clifford E. Gilliland, Pipestone; 1295, Charles B. Patterson, Edgerton; 1296, William Carson, Pipestone; 1297, Martin B. Wilson, Ihlen; 1298, Chas. H. Houchen, Holland; 1299, Norman McLeod, Edgerton; 1300, Thomas E. Willey, Pipestone; 1301, Walter W. Drumm, Trasky; 1302, John R. Bauman, Jr., Jasper; 1303, Frank E. Hagedorn, Pipestone; 1304, John Sorenson, Ruthon; 1305, David H. Crawford, Airlie; 1306, Emil J. Schmidt, Holland; 1307, Hans W. Huemoeller, Pipestone; 1308, John Walton, Ihlen; 1309, Peter J. Murphy, Woodstock; 1310, Charley A. Jones, Jasper; 1311, Lee R. Sickman, Holland; 1312, Robert E. Gilmore, Pipestone; 1313, Peter M. Nissen, Holland; 1314, John Ernest Muecke, Pipestone; 1315, Martin E. Vockrodt, Pipestone; 1316, Edward Breiholz, Holland; 1317, Marvin E. Gillson, Airlie; 1318, John Steele, Holland; 1319, Elmer M. Bauer, Pipestone; 1320, John R. Solberg, Trasky; 1321, Jacob Nissen, Ruthon; 1322, Rex W. Jaycox, Pipestone; 1323, Nels Johnson, Ruthon; 1324, Thomas Notermans, Woodstock; 1325, Andrew Johnson, Ruthon; 1326, William Carl Meier, Jasper; 1327, John W. Johannsen, Pipestone; 1328, Fred Edge, Ihlen; 1329, Otis W. Stover, Pipestone; 1330, Eric H. Jansen, Ruthon; 1331, Charles H. Klingsing, Pipestone; 1332, Michael Jorgensen, Ruthon; 1333, John Waasdorp, Ruthon; 1334, Ludvig C. Olsen, Ruthon; 1335, Walter W. Glover, Pipestone; 1336, Frank C. Reus, Ruthon; 1337, Oliver N. Feuerhelm, Holland; 1338, Arthur F. Weinkauff, Pipestone; 1339, Peter Myhre, Ruthon; 1340, Harry Mathiesen, Ruthon; 1341, John S. Barkley, Pipestone; 1342, Emil Benson, Jasper; 1343, Marion D. Evans, Woodstock; 1344, Dallas A. Babbington, Hatfield; 1345, Helmer E. Smith, Trasky; 1346, John W. Gurnee, Pipestone; 1347, Harold W. Smith, Pipestone; 1348, Leonard L. Waasdorp, Ruthon; 1349, Olie Hendrickson, Jasper; 1350, William Mouw, Holland; 1351, Wm. Van Malkenhorst, Holland; 1352, Hermanus Van Loo, Holland.



District Exemption Board No. 1



Dr. Thos. Lowe, Pipestone, Chairman

The District Exemption Board located at Mankato was organized to consider appeals from local boards, it having original jurisdiction in all agricultural claims for exemption. The district comprised thirty-two counties in Southern Minnesota extending from Wisconsin to the South Dakota line.

Dr. Thos. Lowe, of Pipestone, was named chairman of the board upon its organization in July, 1917. The other members of the board were T. J. Knox, of Jackson; A. J. Peterson, Dawson; James Lewis, Madelia, and H. W. Libby, secretary, of Winona. Dr. Lowe served as chairman of the board until October, 1917, when he resigned on account of being unable to leave his medical practice in Pipestone, for a longer period. Upon his suggestion Dr. Carl J. Holman, of Mankato, was appointed as his successor. Secretary Libby was later transferred to the State Safety Commission. T. J. Knox succeeded Dr. Holman as chairman of the board. Mr. Libby's vacancy was filled by Mr. Peterson.

Chronological Events of Pipestone County

1917

- April 9—First Patriotic Rally is held in Pipestone.
- April 19—Committee appointed to interest people of county in increased gardening activities in order to increase production.
- April 25—Second Patriotic Meeting held at the Methodist Episcopal church with excellent program of speeches and music.
- May 5—Meeting held at the Council room in Pipestone to discuss organization of Home Guard Company. 200 signify willingness to join. W. E. Wakelield chosen as acting captain.
- May 10—Indian Training School is closed for remainder of summer by order of U. S. Treasury department, in order that all available money may be used for war preparations.
- May 10—Telephone Company announces that all military messages of the Government must be given preference over private communications.
- May 10—Pipestone County has 30 men in the service.
- May 17—Registrars for June 5th draft are announced. First announcement of war tax of government is made. Major Seebach states that Pipestone Home Guard Company makes best showing in state.
- May 24—Government announces its First Liberty Loan, bearing 3½ per cent.
- May 30—Public Safety Commission for Pipestone County is organized. Announcement made that Pipestone County Red Cross work is to be organized. Pipestone City chapter has 180 members. Committees are named.
- June 7—Liberty Bond sale is progressing nicely. Four minute men do good work. First draft registration in county was held on June 5th with 1,078 men registering.

Chronological Events of Pipestone County—Cont'd.

- June 28—Drive made by Red Cross society for funds in Pipestone county results in subscriptions of over \$5,000.
- July 19—W. E. Wakefield officially commissioned captain of Company D, 5th Minnesota Home Guards.
- August 4—Examination of drafted men by local board begins.
- August 9—Company D, M. H. G., has full quota, with many men on waiting list.
- August 23—September 1st is named as Dedication Day. People of county gather at Pipestone to bid farewell to boys who leave in the first draft. Senator George H. Sullivan is speaker of day.
- September 19—Fifteen men leave for Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Iowa.
- September 27—Contributions solicited for soldiers' library fund. Many new members are being constantly added to the Red Cross Society.
- October 12—Organization completed for Second Liberty Loan drive. County's share is \$425,000.
- October 22—Patriotic meeting held at Jasper.
- October 25—S. W. Minnesota War Work Council holds conference in Pipestone. E. W. Davies named chairman of Fuel Conservation committee.
- November 1—Pipestone County goes "over the top" with over-subscription in Second Liberty Loan. Total of \$432,000 subscribed.
- November 8—A. D. Adams of Jasper named County Chairman to raise \$5,000 in county for work of Y. M. C. A. County Loyalty convention held at the court house November 10th. Many give treasures and trinkets for aid of aviation department.
- November 22—A recruiting station is opened in office of R. A. Hyde with Sergeant J. F. Mueller in charge. S. B. Duca named president of Pipestone County Loyalty Association. Meeting held to discuss organization of Farm Bureau and securing of County Agent, held at the court house on November 23.
- November 23—Chain letter fraud is unmasked here by Banker S. B. Duca.
- December 7—Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet, Minn., gives addresses in Pipestone County on work of Y. W. C. A.
- December 8—America First organization completed in this county.
- December 13—\$1,000 raised for overcoats for members of Home Guard.
- December 20—Patriotic meetings held in various towns of county.

1918

- January 3—Members of the Local Exemption Board and Legal Advisory Board are kept busy assisting registrants in filling out their questionnaires. Community Sing at Pipestone nets \$35 for Red Cross.
- January 17—Indian Training School suffers \$20,000 loss by fire. Milwaukee railroad discontinues two trains daily as war time conservation measure. Major S. A. Lewis and staff inspected Company A, M. H. G., and pronounced it as one of the first class in the state.
- January 21—New food regulations announced for this county. Canton Hiawatha No. 20, and Rebekah supper net \$439 for Red Cross.
- January 24—Prof. E. H. Grandfield appointed as County Agricultural Agent.
- February 14—Prof. Francis Jaeger gave inspiring Memorial address, relating his experiences in the war zone.
- February 26—71 selective service men leave for Camp Dodge. Firemen's ball, held at the Hirschy garage on Friday evening, February 22nd, netted \$1,152.56 for the Pipestone County Red Cross chapter.
- March 18—Sixth annual St. Patrick's Day ball nets over \$1,100 for Pipestone County Red Cross chapter.
- March 22—Total receipts of Red Cross sale at School District No. 46, Airlie, nets \$1,100. Sale in Altona township held March 21 netted \$651 for Red Cross.
- April 11—Pipestone County went over the top in the Third Liberty Loan drive with an oversubscription of \$65,000.00.
- April 18—Announcement made that 1918 July 4th celebration would be held under the auspices of the Pipestone County Red Cross chapter.
- April 19—Red Cross entertainment at Cazenovia nets \$67.50 for branch.
- April 26—Friday, was celebrated as Liberty Day with appropriate ceremonies.
- April 29—Seventeen selective service men left for Camp Dodge.
- May 25—Twelve registrants leave for Camp Lewis.
- June 5—Eighty men of county register for military duty.
- June 20—Hans Russau is successful in raising the sum of \$90 for electric fans for the Surgical Dressings room of the Pipestone Red Cross.
- July 1—J. W. Cook appointed express agent at Pipestone under new consolidated plan.
- July 4—Next of Kin picnic held at the Pipestone Red Cross July 4th celebration; \$8,000 netted for county chapter.

Chronological Events of Pipestone County—Cont'd.

- July 22—Fifty men leave for Camp Wadsworth. Hen and Rooster sale provides \$550.00 for Smilge Books for departing soldiers.
- August 1—Business, professional men and other citizens of the various towns of county turn out and work in the harvest fields to relieve the labor shortage and save the crop.
- August 8—115 men seek enlistment in Company "E," M. N. G.
- August 15—Notice is issued that recruiting is discontinued. Pipestone County Fair is announced as a War Exposition.
- August 22—National Guard is merged into National Army by Federal order.
- August 27—Pipestone County's draft contingent of 12 leaves for Camp Grant; 26 men of county registered for military duty August 24th.
- September 12—1,352 men in county register for military duty.
- September 26—First intelligence received of the death of Albert Michael, the first Pipestone County boy to make the supreme sacrifice. Large crowd viewed curios on War Trophy train, Monday.
- October 17—Private Lucas Tracy unjustly posted as a deserter, through inefficiency of clerks recording transfers of soldiers from one department to another. Private Tracy had been transferred to the Hospital Corps at Camp Grant and at the time he was posted a deserter was working day and night nursing Spanish Influenza patients. The necessary corrections were later made on the records. Funeral of late E. P. Cady held.
- October 31—Federal Labor Board organized in Pipestone.
- November 7—Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter contributes \$5,470.83 to Northern Minnesota Fire District sufferers.
- November 11—Pipestone County celebrated the end of the war.



Lawrence Oliver Hefner, at the Machine Gun.

The Woodstock Guards of Loyalty



Mrs. J. J. Hartigan, Captain

The idea of forming a ladies' military organization at Woodstock, to be known as the Guards of Loyalty, was original with its captain, Mrs. J. J. Hartigan of Woodstock. The purpose of the organization was to band the ladies together to assist in carrying on the work of the men who were called to the colors; to help the United States in the prosecution of the war, and if need be, go on the battle line to fight for democracy. The members were subjected to a loyalty test as to their past and present loyalty standing and were equipped with feminine uniforms of military cut. Rifles were used in the drill exercises.

The first appearance in public of the Guards was on July 4th, 1918, at the Red Cross Benefit celebration at Pipestone, when they were reviewed by Governor Burnquist, principal speaker of the day, and Captain Albert Wright. The organization was commended for its manifestation of patriotism and military bearing, and, in commenting further on its work, Governor Burnquist stated, "With such spirit on the part of all, we have nothing to fear in the future."

The organization was the only one of its kind in the United States.

Membership of Guards of Loyalty

UPPER PICTURE:—Back row—Mrs. Emory Lorenz, Mrs. John Hall, Miss Catherine Reiff, Miss Mellie Hennessy, Mrs. Amelia Thomas, Mrs. John Wubbles, Mrs. Mable Baack. Second Row:—Miss Ethel Shaffer, Mrs. Alice Stotts, Mrs. Henry Scherzer, Miss Josie Ryan, Mrs. John Hoog, Miss Lydia Motsick, Mrs. Ray Morris. Third Row:—Mrs. Florence Cloud, Miss Nellie Ryan, Miss Victorine Smith, Miss Violet Mayhew, Mrs. Fred Schrader, Miss Rose O'Neill, Miss Josephine George. Front Row:—Miss Gladys Loy, Captain Mrs. J. J. Hartigan, Miss Anna Carlson

LOWER PICTURE:—Back Row:—Reading left to right:—Miss Esther Wiener, Miss Mae Conway, Miss Althea Schrader, Miss Louisa Housclog, Miss Mable Ripley, Miss Florence Jackson, Mrs. Kate Effingham. Front Row:—Miss Lulia Conway, Miss Ida Dallquist, Miss Marie Heesch, Captain Mrs. J. J. Hartigan, Miss Gertrude Haubrick, Miss Elizabeth Demuth, Mrs. Howard Jones. Members not in either picture:—Miss Angie Fuller, Miss Lorina Harrison, Miss Margaret Wingle, Miss Anna Wingle, Mrs. Fred Hendren, Mrs. Gladys Ripley.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.



The Jasper Band

John P. Sanders, Director



BACK ROW, reading left to right:—Ed. Holvig, Alfred Oihus, M. O. Lokensgard, Hans Einung, Henry Einung, Henry Buer, Abe Jones.

SECOND ROW:—Albert Larson, Chris. Elverson, Walter Dock, Otto Einung, George Lund, Stewart Smiley.

THIRD ROW:—Walter Fricke, John Bauman, Director John Sanders, John Einung, Robt. Bauman, Hans Klonteig.

FOURTH ROW:—George Rae, V. M. Zenor.

Walter Dock, John Sanders, John Einung, and George Rae were in the service.

Jasper rightfully boasted of an excellent Band. The boys were always ready to do their bit in giving public concerts, and furnishing music for every gathering of a patriotic nature. Their tuneful harmonies never failed to put life and hope into the hearts of their listeners.



THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT, SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA GRAND ARMY ASSOCIATION

G. A. R. and W. R. C. members in attendance at the 34th Annual Encampment of the Southwestern Minnesota Grand Army Association, held at Pipestone, Minn., July 29 and 30, 1909. Front row, reading left to right: Mrs. Stephen Struett, Frank Duncanson, of Winchago, Minn.; Mrs. D. L. Reynolds, Mrs. George Green, Department Officers; Surgeon W. J. Taylor, Junior Vice-Commander Charles H. Bennett, Senior Vice-Commander E. Z. Rasey, of St. James, Department Commander James D. Ball, of Duluth, and Quartermaster Charles H. Smith; Mrs. William Marks, Mrs. George Tabler. Second row: Wm. C. Shields, Mrs. Jennie Taylor, Mrs. Eva M. Hill, of St. Paul, President of the Dept. of Minn.; W. R. C.'s, Horace H. Gilmore, Mrs. Florence Moor, Mrs. Robert Campbell. Third row: Unknown, Mrs. Jerry Harrison, Mrs. Matt Heck, Mrs. Marie Hanna, Mrs. Emma Wells, Frank L. Pease, Mrs. Sartwell, Miss Iva Marks, Mrs. I. B. Downing. Fourth row: Major D. L. Reynolds, of Edgerton, Unknown, J. A. Towne, of Worthington, Mrs. Christina Swanson, Mrs. Louis Schaefer, Mrs. Pat. Powers, Mrs. Paul McLean, Mrs. Flora Landry, Mrs. E. H. Thiel, Miss Nettie Moor, Mrs. Laura Pease. Fifth row: I. B. Downing, Mrs. Lucy Shields, Mrs. J. F. Britt, Mrs. Alice McLean, Miss Cora Rickerman, Louis Zarn. Sixth row: R. W. Link, Unknown, John Boyce, of Fairmont, R. M. Tyler, of Fairmont. Two standing above at right, names are unknown; First standing above at left, name is unknown; Second standing above at left is L. L. Bryan, of Laverne.

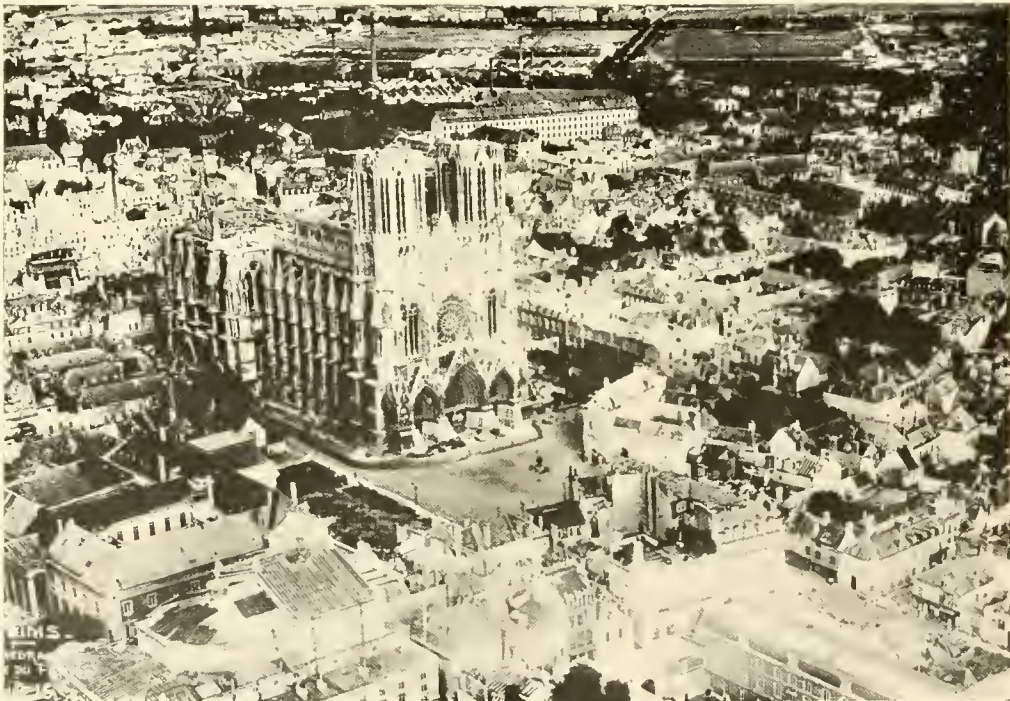
The Minnesota War Records Commission

Edward R. Trehon, County Chairman

The Minnesota War Records Commission was organized for the purpose of compiling a military record of the state as a permanent memorial of the deeds of Minnesota soldiers and sailors in the service of the federal and state governments during the American participation in the World War.

It was also the purpose of the commission to collect all manner of data regarding the war activities in the various counties. This material will be forwarded to St. Paul when completed and be a part of the state record at the capitol. At the time of going to press of this volume (October 15, 1919) the work was about three-fourths completed, with the prospect that the records of all Service Men, Home Guard, National Guard, newspaper clippings regarding war activities from all the newspapers of the county, copies of posters and all advertisements for Liberty Loan, Red Cross, W. S. S., Y. M. C. A., U. W. W., etc., will be in the hands of the committee by January 1, 1920, ready for the files of the War Records Commission of the State Historical Society.

Early in January of 1919 Edward R. Trehon of Pipestone was appointed county chairman for Pipestone County by Franklin F. Hollbrook, State Director of the War Records Commission. Following are the members of the county committee: Jasper, Alex Sinclair, Mrs. G. S. Smiley; Woodstock, B. J. Mooney; Ruthton, Jay Jackson, G. S. Eyarts; Edgerton, J. S. Randolph; Holland, H. Nissen; Trosky, George Jansen; Altona, A. E. Rydell, Sweet, C. Cunningham; Pipestone, Mrs. C. T. Howard, C. H. Bennett, E. W. Davies, Rev. E. N. Prentice, W. T. Morgan, Rev. Joseph Mangan, G. G. Pratt, Dr. H. D. Vosburgh, John Gray, R. G. Hart, G. S. Boehmke, F. H. Timm, W. E. Wakefield, S. W. Funk, E. L. Reader, F. E. Cogswell, W. W. Fletcher.



Airplane View—City of Rheims.



RED CROSS



The Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter



Mrs. E. L. Reader
Chairman.



Mrs. E. W. Davies
Secretary.



E. W. Davies
Treasurer.

Pipestone County has good reason to be proud of the war record of its Red Cross organization.

The Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter was organized June 5, 1917. Thirteen days later was the date set for the beginning of the first great canvass, for a Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000. That meant about \$1 per capita for the nation. Pipestone County's share was estimated at \$10,000. A meeting was called at the Pipestone County court room and urgent invitations were sent to every precinct in the county in the effort to secure representation and enlist the interest and support of the entire county. There was a hearty response from several of the towns of the county and from a few of the township precincts. There were many willing hearts and hands, but at that time all were without experience. None fully understood the machinery of the organization. All did their best to answer the others' questions and finally came to the conclusion that in the matter of technical details, little was really known. But the chapter was in touch with headquarters and was sure that in reasonable time it would get squared away with a complete county organization. And it did. And as proof that it did, we need only point to the fine record made by the Pipestone County Red Cross through all the succeeding months of the Great War.

But while the Chapter was seeking to complete its organization and was aware that it would take some little time to get the necessary information for its own instruction and the instruction of others, it realized that the \$100,000,000 drive could not be delayed, and that immediate provision must be made for the canvass regardless of the particular status or stage of the organization. Owing largely to the lack of understanding of the situation the drive failed to secure the help, or arouse the interest of large sections of the county—the farming communities being almost without representation in the first great War Fund drive of the Red Cross. But the heart of the American farmer was and is right, and the failure to secure any considerable support from him in the June drive in Pipestone County in the first year of the war was due entirely to the fact that Red Cross workers failed to get to him with the necessary information, and largely because the time was so short, and the situation could not be made clear to him by telephone communication at a time when he was busy looking after his crop. However, with Pipestone City and several of the towns of the county on the job, and several large individual contributions from men throughout the county between \$6,500 and \$7,000 of our estimated quota of \$10,000 was raised. The pace set at that time surprised many men. But they followed it like men. They got the fever and kept it until the fight was over. Indeed the temperature mounted higher and higher with each successive call.

It is not necessary to give any extended review of the work that followed. As a matter of fact Pipestone County had one of the best Red Cross organizations in the state or even the nation. It extended to all parts of the county and enlisted every good American. The drives for membership and membership fees were among

The Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter—Cont'd.

the most successful in the state and the canvasses for funds never failed to net splendid totals. Red Cross sales were well patronized and men paid freely of their money at these gatherings. The 1918 Fourth of July program for the county was devoted exclusively to the Red Cross, the people of the entire county joining in the program and each community receiving credit for its contribution to the great cause. Money poured in a constant stream into the treasury and Pipestone County assured the Red Cross workers that their splendid work should not be halted one moment for lack of funds.

In the earlier months of the organization some of the workers did wonder where the funds would come from. Demands were heavy and growing heavier each month. They knew the present income would not meet the rapidly increasing demands. But they continued their work with a fine faith that the income would be provided. No sooner had this slight feeling of uneasiness been discovered by certain men, than they told the workers to dismiss all anxiety and assured them the money would be provided in abundance. And it was.

The work of the Red Cross consisted chiefly of knitting, sewing and making surgical dressings. It was work for the Army and for the distressed and suffering peoples of Europe. Tons of supplies were shipped and the ladies of the county were frequently commended for the neat and careful work sent to the state and later to the national headquarters. A splendid work indeed! It was good to be in at the very start and remain to the finish. It was money well spent and work well done.

From June 5, 1917, to June 30, 1918, there was reported to the Red Cross County Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Davies, contributions totaling \$45,225.51, most of which was handled by the county treasurer. In addition to this there was paid to the special treasurer of the June, 1917, War Fund, Mr. W. T. Morgan, the sum of \$4,522.35. The receipts for the year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, were \$41,090.94. Hence the total receipts to that date amounted to \$90,838.80. Since then a few hundred dollars have been paid into the treasury.

During the war there was paid out for supplies such as yarn, cloth, and material for surgical dressings the sum of \$73,818.74. The sum of \$11,827.83 was sent to the National Red Cross Treasury, including \$4,522.35 sent by Mr. Morgan. The five sufferers received from the County Chapter \$6,348.35. The total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1919, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year were \$19,266.56. The total paid out was \$16,733.42, leaving a balance on hand

OFFICERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF PIPESTONE COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER

Photographs on opposite page:—1-Rev. E. N. Prentice, 2-Mrs. F. H. Burgert, 3-Hon. W. C. Briggs, 4-Mrs. C. J. Cawley, 5-Miss Catharine Cassidy, 6-Mrs. Nelson F. Chattell, 7-Miss Ruth Chattell, 8-Mrs. James Chattell, 9-Mrs. J. W. Cook, 10-Mrs. S. B. Duca, 11-A. E. Enerson, 12-E. J. Feldman, 13-Miss Alice Hill, 14-Mrs. J. W. Hilliard, 15-Mrs. C. T. Howard, 16-Mrs. L. G. Jones, 17-Mrs. P. H. Kelly, 18-Mrs. William Kirkham, 19-Rev. J. G. Little, 20-Mrs. F. M. Payne, 21-Mrs. David Patten, 22-G. S. Redmon, 23-Mrs. J. H. Robson, 24-Mrs. Hans Russau, 25-Mrs. George F. Schmidt, 26-Dr. W. J. Taylor, 27-Mrs. A. C. Tibbetts, 28-Supt. A. C. Tibbetts, 29-Mrs. Walter F. Veach.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.



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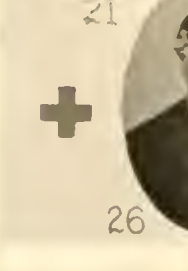
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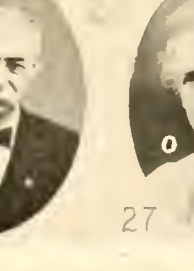
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Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter - Cont'd.

of \$2,533.14. The Pipestone County membership, June 30, 1918, was 4,695. E. J. Feldman, of Pipestone had charge of the Red Cross War Fund Drive in June, 1917.



THE ROHWEDER GARAGE, PIPESTONE, WHERE THE RED CROSS BENEFIT DANCES WERE HELD

Mrs. Hans Russau, of Pipestone, assistant of the Military Relief Committee, was awarded the honors for the largest number of hours spent in Red Cross work. Mrs.

Russau spent one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven hours in sewing at the Red Cross rooms. Beside this she knitted forty-two pairs of socks, five sweaters, one pair of stockings, crocheted five shawls, and assisted with the packing of the refugee garments for shipment abroad.

Committees:

Organization Committee: Mrs. W. R. Marsh, Chairman; Miss Winnifred Bartlett, Secretary; J. H. Robson, E. W. Davies, W. R. Marsh, Mrs. David Patten, Mrs. J. H. Robson, W. C. Briggs.

Permanent officers elected and serving through 1917-18-19: Mrs. E. L. Reader, chairman; Mrs. J. W. Cook, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Allie H. Davies, Secretary; E. W. Davies, Treasurer.

Board of Directors serving through years 1917-18-19: Mrs. J. H. Robson, Mrs. David Patten, E. W. Davies, Miss Winnifred Bartlett, Dr. E. S. Perrigo, S. B. Duea, Rev. Jos. Mangan, A. C. Walker, W. C. Briggs, Mrs. C. J. Cawley, Mrs. E. L. Reader, Mrs. N. F. Chattell, all of Pipestone.

Dr. Gerber, Mrs. A. W. Halverson, Mrs. W. W. Stearns, Jasper; Geo. Moline, Woodstock; Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Mrs. L. V. Dietmeier, Trosky; J. H. Wiener, Hatfield; Mrs. N. C. Bertelsen, Mrs. Andrew Madsen, Ruthton; Gus Boehmke, Holland; Mrs. Kate Lincoln, Altona; Mrs. U. L. Downing, Troy; Mrs. C. H. Earhart, Jr., Grange; Mrs. A. C. Ohme, Eton; A. Pilling, Edgerton; Mrs. H. Walseth, Ihlen.

Committee Chairmen: Executive, Mrs. F. H. Burgert; Military Relief, Mrs. Wm. Kirkham; Knitting, Mrs. F. M. Payne; Finance, Miss Alice Hill; Surgical Dressings, Mrs. W. F. Veach; Refugee Relief, Mrs. A. C. Tibbetts.

Executive Committee (those who have served through 1917-18-19): Mrs. F. H. Burgert, Chairman; Mrs. J. H. Robson, Mrs. C. T. Howard, Mrs. N. F. Chattell; Mrs. E. L. Reader, Mrs. David Patten, W. C. Briggs, Mrs. P. H. Kelly, Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mrs. C. J. Cawley, E. W. Davies, Mrs. E. W. Davies.

Home Service Committee: G. S. Redmon, Mrs. J. W. Hilliard.

Military Relief: Mrs. Wm. Kirkham; Assistant, Mrs. H. Russau.

Knitting: Mrs. F. M. Payne, Mrs. S. B. Duea, Mrs. J. W. Cook.

Finance: Miss Alice Hill, Mrs. L. G. Jones.

Surgical Dressing: Mrs. G. F. Schmidt, Mrs. W. F. Veach.

Refugee Relief: Mrs. A. C. Tibbetts.

Membership: Mrs. J. W. Chattelle.

Purchasing: Mrs. J. H. Robson.

Junior Auxiliary: Miss Katherine Cassady.

Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter Cont'd.

Ruthlon Branch, organized July 17, 1917. Officers serving through years 1917-18-19: Chairman, Mrs. N. C. Bertelsen, Mrs. Andrew Madsen; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Nick Charles; Treasurer, G. S. Evarts, Mrs. Edw. Ginzle; Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Golden.

Hatfield Branch, organized December 5, 1917. Chairman, J. H. Wiener; Vice Chairman, W. C. Anderson; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Schrader; Secretary, Mrs. M. I. Pease.

Holland Branch, organized August 24, 1917. Officers serving through years 1917-18-19: Chairman, Gus Boehmke; Vice Chairman, Robt. Moffitt, Mrs. Arrowsmith; Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Wells, Mrs. Moffitt; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Schmidt, Miss Flora Arrowsmith.

Woodstock Branch, organized July 6, 1917: Chairman, Geo. Moline; Vice Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Bean; Treasurer, Mrs. B. J. Mooney; Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Meyers.

Trosky Branch, organized February 21, 1918, and April 22, 1918. Officers serving through 1917-18-19: Chairman, Mrs. L. V. Dietmeier, Mrs. J. A. Rogers; Vice Chairman, Mrs. J. Arend, Mrs. H. Wohlford, 1919; Treasurer, Geo. Jansen, J. F. Keraus, Miss Clara Steen, 1919; Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Hamm, Mrs. L. Nelson.

Grange Branch, organized April 25, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. C. H. Earhart, Jr.; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Elmer Shaffer; Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McCarter; Treasurer, Miss Irene Kerr.

Eton Branch, organized July 31, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Ohme; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Geo. Winters; Secretary, Miss Mary Jordan; Treasurer, Francis Baldwin, Mrs. H. E. Riffel, 1919. Executive Committee, above officers and Mrs. C. R. Watts and Mrs. C. H. Jordan.

Eden Branch, Jasper, organized August 7, 1917. Officers, 1917: Chairman, Dr. Gerber; Vice Chairman, Beata Halverson; Treasurer, Irene Carr; Secretary, Ina Sinclair. Officers, 1917-18: Chairman, Mrs. A. W. Halverson; Secretary, Eloise H. Lowe, Mrs. J. H. Taylor. Officers, 1918-19: Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Stearns; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Irene Carr; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Taylor; Treasurer, Alex Mitchell.

Thlen Branch, organized August 30, 1916. Officers serving through 1917-18-19: Chairman, Mrs. H. Walseth, E. W. Dahlmeier, 1919; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Ernest Wolfe, Mrs. Carl E. Ring, 1919; Treasurer, H. H. Lexvold; Secretary, Mrs. Ben Foster, Mrs. M. Mehalsick, O. L. Hunstad, 1919. Executive Committee, above officers and C. G. Wilson and Joe Everson.

Edgerton Branch, organized July 6, 1917. Officers serving through 1917-18-19: Chairman, A. Pilling, Rev. N. McLeod, 1919; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Nic Vos; Treasurer, J. G. McGlashen; Secretary, Miss Calla Baldwin. Executive Committee, above officers and Mrs. R. K. Meachem, Mrs. C. S. Howard, Miss Eva McKeown, Rev. De Jongh, Rev. Blick, J. S. Randolph.

Troy Branch, organized December 20, 1917: Chairman, Mrs. U. L. Downing; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Jas. McQuoid; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Carson; Secretary, Mrs. Florence Long, Mrs. J. A. Trageser, 1919.

Altona Branch, organized September 2, 1917: Chairman, Mrs. Kate Lincoln; Vice Chairman, Mrs. M. McCurdy; Treasurer, Earl Lincoln; Secretary, Mrs. John McKinney.

Those serving on Executive Committee of Jasper Branch for years 1917-18-19: A. H. Adams, E. J. Aslesen, W. H. Lake, Mrs. Henry Bucr, Alex Mitchell, Miss Madeline Ryer, Frank E. Dock, S. Baron, Mrs. W. W. Stearns, Mrs. J. H. Taylor; Mrs. A. W. Halverson, Mrs. J. P. Peterson.

Eton Branch officers for 1919: Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Ohme; Secretary, Miss Mary Jordan; Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Riffel. Executive Committee was composed of above three and Mrs. G. D. Winter.

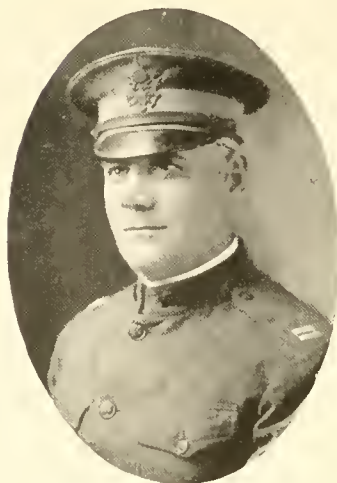
Ruthlon Branch Executive Committee: Rev. Ellis, Jay Jackson, Mrs. N. C. Bertelsen, Mrs. Frank McCoy; Mrs. C. M. Golden, Andrew Madsen; C. M. Christensen; Mrs. Nick Charles, Mrs. Ed. Ginzle.

Woodstock Branch Executive Committee: Geo. Moline, Mrs. B. J. Mooney, Mrs. E. L. Meyers, Mrs. A. E. Bean, Mrs. Fred Melcher, Mrs. John Campbell.

Grange Branch, Executive Committee: Mrs. C. H. Earhart, Jr., Mrs. Geo. McCarter, Mrs. Earl Backer, Mrs. B. E. Shane, Mrs. Elmer Shaffer.

At the meeting of the County Organization held September 30, 1919, the annual election of officers was held, and Mrs. F. H. Burgert was elected Chairman; Rev. J. G. Little, Vice-Chairman; Miss Ruth Chattell, Secretary; E. W. Davies, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Supt. A. C. Tibbetts, Rev. E. N. Prentice, Dr. W. J. Taylor, Rev. J. G. Little, A. E. Enerson, Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mrs. E. L. Reader; Directors, three year terms—Hon. W. C. Briggs, Mrs. C. J. Cawley, Mrs. N. F. Chattell, Mrs. E. L. Reader; Committee on nurses during epidemics—Dr. W. J. Taylor, J. R. Campbell, Mrs. N. F. Chattell, Mrs. J. H. Robson, Mrs. W. F. Veach.

Company A, Sixth Battalion, Minnesota Home Guard



By Captain W. E. Wakefield

Soon after the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, owing to the fact that the National Guard organizations were being rapidly mobilized throughout the United States and being transferred to the United States Army, the people of Minnesota began to feel that this would leave them without any adequate means of enforcing order in case of strikes, or means of protection against the encroachments of the I. W. W., pro-Germanism or other unpatriotic or disorderly elements.

This feeling led to the organization of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety and authority to establish Home Guard companies throughout the state. These Home Guard companies were organized and served under the same conditions applicable to National Guardsmen excepting they could not be taken out of the state of Minnesota. They received no pay other than subsistence when called away from their home station.

Both officers and enlisted men were required to provide themselves with regular army uniform at their own personal expense. Rifles, ammunition and other equipment was furnished by the state.

The only difference between the uniform worn by the Home Guard and the regular army uniform was the collar insignia M. H. G. and the maroon hat cord.

A mass meeting was held at the Pipestone city hall in the early part of May, 1917, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Pipestone wanted a Home Guard company or not. The result of this meeting was a petition to the governor, signed by nearly two hundred citizens, asking that a company be located at Pipestone, each petitioner promising to enlist in the military service of the state if they could qualify for such service.

This petition was taken to the state capitol by the Hon. W. C. Briggs personally and it was largely through his efforts that it received favorable consideration.

However, the citizens of Pipestone did not wait for the question to be decided, but formed a temporary organization with W. E. Wakefield acting as captain and began drilling and completing the organization. All the men who had had any previous military training were pressed into service as officers and non-commissioned officers. Edward P. Cady acted as second lieutenant, Sidney Robson as first lieutenant. This little body of men, 21 all told, put in a very strenuous three weeks, attending to their regular business duties during the day, drilling and studying the

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both:—
1-Sgt. George L. Argetsinger, 2-Elmer H. Argetsinger, 3-Wesley Aldrich, 4-Carl Anlauf, 5-Walter L. Alexander, 6-Emery A. Adams, 7-Corp. Earl R. Barthling, 8-Corp. Henry Birner, 9-Clinton Buell, 10-First Sgt. Maxam D. Campbell, 11-Joseph Chapman, 12-Grant Chapin, 13-Nelson F. Chattell, 14-Charles Dealy, 15-Sgt. Clifford D. Duffus, 16-Theral Duffus, 17-Edward Even, 18-Andrew Ever-son, 19-Elmer F. Fields, 20-August C. Franz, 21-Corp. Vernon T. Glenn, 22-Sgt. John Gray, 23-William A. Hoskins, 24-Frank L. Hargrove, 25-Sgt. Robert A. Hyde, 26-Albert Hickman, 27-Joseph S. Harmison, 28-Henry A. Ihlan, 29-David E. Jones, 30-First Lieut. H. D. Jenckes.

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Company A Sixth Battalion, M. H. G.—Cont'd,

drill manual evenings. Many of these men knew absolutely nothing about anything military. Those who had had previous training were exceedingly rusty. Up to date manuals were not available, but regardless of all these difficulties the men began to find themselves and gradually there came out of this chaotic first organization a small body of earnest, orderly, well drilled men, who were to be the future commissioned and noncommissioned officers not only of the Pipestone Home Guard company, but were the foundation of the Pipestone National Guard company as well. It seems fitting to say here that it was the earnest work of these 21 men at this early date that made it possible for the Home Guard company to be highly commended by the adjutant general on January 7, 1918, as having made a splendid showing; to be told by the battalion commander at the first annual inspection that they had the best attendance and drill record of any company in the state; and later, when they had been transferred to the National Guard, it was also this early work that enabled their captain to be personally commended for the appearance and the work of A company, M. H. G., and E company, M. N. G., during the reconstruction work after the tornado at Tyler, Minn.

Soon after the petition had been presented Major Oscar Seebach came to Pipestone from the Adjutant General's office and inspected the drill hall, and inspected and examined the prospective officers. As a result of this visit, W. E. Wakefield was commissioned Captain and authorized to recruit a Home Guard Company to be located at Pipestone, the maximum strength to be 3 commissioned officers, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 56 privates, making a total of 76 officers and men. The number of applications was greatly in excess of the number of men that could be accepted, and as a matter of fact there always were ten to twenty men on the waiting list during the life of the Company.

The Company was mustered into service by Capt. Wakefield at Pipestone, Minn., on August 16, 1917, as "D" Company, 5th Bn., M. H. G., with the following officers and enlisted men:

Captain W. E. Wakefield, First Lieutenant Sidney Robson, Second Lieutenant Edw. P. Cady, First Sergeant Maxam Campbell, Supply Sergeant John Gray, Duty Sergeants John Louis Rutz, Robert A. Hyde, Geo. L. Argetsinger, John Telford; Corporals George Stone, Wm. F. Morgan, Pearle H. Smith, Clifford D. Duffus, Burdette L. Main, Martin S. Toresdahl; Musician Earl R. Bartling, Artificer Joseph S. Julson. Privates: Emery A. Adams, Elmer H. Argetsinger, Carl Anlauf, Walter J. Alexander, Clinton J. Buell, Nelson F. Chattell, Joseph Chapman, Grant Chapin, Charles Dealy, Theral J. Duffus, Andrew Everson, William P. Farmer, Elmer F. Fields, August C. Franz, Vernon T. Glenn, Frank L. Hargrove, Albert Hickman, John G. Hook, Joseph S. Harnsen, Henry A. Ihlan, David E. Jones, Guy H. Kiel, Elmer Keeler, Joseph H. Keyes, Clarence J. Longstreet, Frank T. Mann, Chris. G. Munce, William J. Mackay, Charles H. Maynard, Boyd McDaniel, Walter J. Mutz, Thad. E. Nash, James M. O'Neil, Henry A. Petschow, Edwin N. Prentice, Leon R. Peel, Henry J. Peterson, George S. Redmon, Warren B. Ross, Edward L. Reader, Lynne C. Roberts, Claude J. Smith, Leon B. Smith, Christian L. Smidt, Ray C. Stevens, Edw. T. Stair, David M. Spark, Arthur T. Stillwell, Lyman A. Sampson, Charles S. Telford, Bernt Toresdahl, Frank H. Timm, Cecil J. Travis, Harold D. Vosburgh, Earl E. Wakefield, Irvin J. Wilkins, Dell C. Youkoski.

Owing to the fact that men enlisting in Home Guard service were not required to pass a physical examination several men had to be discharged on account of being unable to stand the drill. Others had to leave town for various reasons, some of them going to United States service. Therefore the personnel of the Company was constantly changing.

The following men were enlisted after August 14, 1917, for replacements: Wesley Aldrich, Oscar E. Ashton, Henry P. Bitner, Albert Cramblit, Roy E. Dawson, Edward Even, Harry A. Gano, William A. Hoskins, Milo J. Mecker, Samuel F. Purchas, Frank A. Schirmer, Walter F. Veach, George W. Winters, John Earl Schapler.

Dr. Herbert D. Jenckes was commissioned as First Lieutenant and assigned to the Sanitary Detachment.

The men who were transferred to regular United States service were Lieut. Edw. P. Cady, who died at Camp Pike, Milo J. Mecker, Leon R. Peel, John Earl

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both: 1-Joseph H. Keyes, 2-Corp. Guy H. Kiel, 3-Elmer Keeler, 4-Clarence J. Longstreet, 5-Corp. Burdette L. Main, 6-Artificer Walter J. Mutz, 7-Frank T. Mann, 8-Charles Maynard, 9-Chris. G. Munce, 10-William J. Mackay, 11-Boyd McDaniel, 12-Sgt. William T. Morgan, 13-Thad. E. Nash, 14-Howard Ober, 15-James M. O'Neill, 16-Edwin N. Prentice, 17-J. W. Pepple, 18-Henry A. Petschow, 19-Sgt. Louis J. Rutz, 20-Ralph Cecil Roberts, 21-Edward L. Reader, 22-Ray C. Stevens, 23-First Lieut. Sidney Robson, 24-Corp. Geo. G. Stone, 25-Bugler Arthur F. Stillwell, 26-Edw. T. Stair, 27-Frank Schirmer, 28-Lyman Sampson, 29-David M. Spark, 30-Christian L. Schmidt.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.



Company A, Sixth Battalion, M. H. G.—Cont'd.

Schapler, William P. Farmer and B. L. Main.

The greater part of the Home Guard Company took the state and federal oath, enlisted and were transferred by General Order No. 9, August 1, 1918, to Co. E, 5th Reg. Minn. National Guard. Quite a number of the men were unable to enlist in the National Guard on account of age or being physically disqualified. Some had business or family ties, which prevented them from assuming the obligation required by the militia bureau for National Guards, and preferred to remain in the Home Guard, but after the organization of the National Guard Company there were only 20 men remaining in the Home Guard Company. These 20 went to Tyler with the National Guard Company, and served there during the reconstruction work after the Tyler tornado with credit to themselves and all concerned. They were mustered out of service at the close of the Great War.

Aside from their service at Tyler the work of the Home Guard consisted of weekly drills, participating in various patriotic exercises, Memorial Day, and other occasions, furnishing firing squads and escorts to render the last military rites for soldiers who died in camp and were buried in Pipestone and other nearby towns, acting as escort for drafted men entraining at Pipestone.

Some of the notable days that they were on duty were: Dedication Day, Sept. 1, 1917. This was the first time they appeared in public uniformed and equipped with rifles, and were inspected by Senator Sullivan of Stillwater. They were out on this day to honor the young men who had registered for service in the United States Army and Navy.

July 4, 1918, when they met Governor Burnquist at the Milwaukee depot and escorted him to the Fair Grounds.

In December, 1917, the officers had the first opportunity to test the efficiency of the Company. At 2:15 P. M. the Company Commander received orders to mobilize the entire Company and entrain for St. Paul, on account of street car strikes. At 2:20 P. M. the emergency whistle was blown from the electric light plant. At 3:15 P. M. every man, except three who lived in the country, had reported at the City Hall uniformed and armed and the absentees had telephoned they were on their way. Every detail for equipment for the men, care and protection of their families during the absence of the men, arrangement for transportation, etc., was carried out without a hitch of any kind. Orders were given and carried out by the officers and men without a murmur or a question, and for the first time I realized that we really had a military organization. The Red Cross ladies were on hand to serve us coffee and lunch, and then very much to the disappointment of the men, our orders to entrain were cancelled.

Along towards the close of 1917 D Company was transferred to the 6th Bn. and designated as Company A instead of Company D.

Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard

By Captain W. E. Wakefield

On July 5th, 1918, W. E. Wakefield, Captain "A" Co., 6th Bn., M. H. G., received a telegram from Col. G. A. Lewis of Mankato, Minn., asking if he would accept a commission as captain in the 5th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard, which was then in its earliest stages of organization. This offer was accepted by wire. The commission was issued and Capt. Wakefield was authorized to enlist a company of not less than one hundred enlisted men. Recruiting offices were opened at once. Public meetings were held and during these meetings Pipestone was visited by Col. G. A. Lewis, Major W. R. Boyce of Fairmount and Capt. R. W. Bates of Mankato, all of whom spoke in the interest of the new organization.

Only men between the ages of 18 and 45 years who could pass the regular army physical examination were eligible for membership in this organization. Farmers as a rule were dissuaded from enlisting, also any man who was liable to be drafted into the United States Army or Navy before the new organization could be

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both:—1-Second Lieut. Erik J. Aslesen, 2-Erland E. Argetsinger, 3-Lester Bouman, 4-Henry Buer, 5-Rudolph Bruhn, 6-Hedon C. Bjerke, 7-Corp. William Baker, 8-Charles Beck, 9-Lester H. Bouman, 10-Harry Cronk, 11-Albert S. Doms, 12-Sgt. Arthur H. Drew, 13-Vivian A. Edwards, 14-Ezra H. Englebart, 15-Carl H. Ellertson, 16-Carl Berg, 17-Albert Everett, 18-James Frick, 19-Albert H. Frick, 20-Benjamin J. Foster, 21-B. Foster, 22-Corp. Rowland L. Heaton, 23-Dewey Hall, 24-Leonard B. Herheim, 25-Otto A. Kraff, 26-Carl A. Lohdahl, 27-George E. Lund, 28-Emory Lorenz, 29-Corp. Charles A. Lehman, 30-Joseph G. McGlashen.

PIPLSTONE COUNTY



Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minn. Inf., N. G.—Cont'd.

completed. Married men or men with dependents had to sign a written agreement stating that if called to U. S. service they would not claim exemption on account of dependents, and that they would in such case allot at least \$15.00 per month towards the support of their dependents. The chief of the Militia Bureau at Washington, D. C., was particularly emphatic about the qualifications necessary for officers and enlisted men. His communications received through the Adjutant General of Minnesota warned all concerned that it would be absolutely a waste of time to enlist men who could not qualify, and that it would also be a reflection upon the state, the adjutant general and all commissioned officers in organizations enlisting men who would fail to pass the federal inspecting officer.

The stringency of these rulings made it somewhat difficult to get the required number of men, and to counteract this it was decided to recruit a platoon of 32 enlisted men from Jasper, platoon to be under the command of Lieut. Erik J. Aslesen, who had seen service in the Philippines during the Spanish war. In addition to this, men were enlisted from nearby towns, especially Woodstock and Edgerton. All of these men were to attend drill meetings at Pipestone, except the Jasper platoon, which was to train at Jasper.

Lieut. Herbert D. Jenckes was commissioned as lieutenant in the National Guard and assigned to the Medical Corps with headquarters at Pipestone.

Fifty-six men were enlisted from the old Home Guard company. Six were unable to pass the physical test and were rejected.

Roster of Company "E"

Captain—William E. Wakefield; First Lieutenant—Sidney Robson; Second Lieutenant—Erik J. Aslesen; First Sergeant—Maxam D. Campbell; Supply Sergeant—John Gray; Mess Sergeant—Clifford D. Duffus; Duty Sergeants—George L. Argetsinger, Arthur H. Drew, Robert A. Hyde, William T. Morgan, J. Louis Rutz, Harold D. Vosburgh; Corporals—Walter L. Alexander, Earl R. Bartling (Company Clerk), William Baker, Rowland J. Heaton, Vernon T. Glenn, Ben Kalleson, Guy H. Kiel, Chas. A. Lehman, Henry J. Petersen, Samuel F. Purchas, George G. Stone; Artificer—Walter J. Mutz; Cooks—Benjamin L. Foster, Ralph Cecil Roberts; Buglers—Vernon J. Telford, Arthur R. Stillwell; First Class Privates—Elmer H. Argetsinger, Wesley Aldrich, Oscar E. Ashton, Carl F. Berg, Harry O. Cronk, Charles Dealy, Elmer F. Fields, August C. Franz, Harry A. Gano, Frank L. Hargrove, Joseph S. Harmison, David E. Jones, Joseph H. Keyes, Leon B. Smith, David M. Spark, Frank H. Timm, Walter F. Veach, Earl E. Wakefield, George W. Winters; Privates—Emery A. Adams, Albert H. Aussen, Herbert Allen, Lester H. Bauman, John Baker, Erland E. Argetsinger, Charles J. Beck, Elmer Benson, Hedor C. Bjerke, George J. Beck, Rudolph C. P. Bruhn, Clinton C. Buell, Joseph Chapman, Burr T. Cotton, Floyd Cowing, Albert S. Doms, Andrew Everson, Albert S. Everett, Carl H. Ellertson, Vivian A. Edwards, Ezra H. Englebart, Edward Even, Albert H. Frick, Alfred E. Fulwiler, Walter C. Frecke, James A. Frick, Fred A. Goetz, Albert Hickman, Dewey Hall, Leonard B. Herheim, John Jordan, Otto A. Kraff, Geo. E. Lund, Ralph J. Lingwall, Carl A. Lordahl, Emory E. Lorenz, Charles H. Maynard, Frank T. Mann, Chris. J. Munce, Howard J. McCallum, Joseph G. McGlashen, Charles S. Miller, George Moline, Wyeth T. Nelson, Arthur H. Nelson, James M. O'Niell, Alfred O. Oihus, J. Wilbur Prentice, Lester C. Patterson, Everett A. Peterson, Leonard C. Quinn, Edward L. Reader, Edward Rae, Soren C. Roenestad, John W. Ryan, Ervin Seeman, Clarence W. Rokes, Windsor A. Straw, Earl H. Seeman, Nels S. Skaarhaug, Henry S. Stordahl, Harold B. Stotts, Ray C. Stevens, Edwin L. Strecker, Harry P. Thompson, Jacob Van de Hof. Men who were later transferred to other military organizations in the United States service were: Pvt. Melvin A. Eggen, Pvt. Arthur C. Hermanson, Pvt. Leonard O. Lund, Corp. Burdette L. Main, Pvt. Forrest P. Nason, Pvt. Donald J. Sinclair, Pvt. Harold I. Tibbets. Corp. Harry Holman died at his home in Jasper, of Spanish Influenza.

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both:—1-George Moline, 2-Charles Miller, 3-Wyeth Nelson, 4-Henry A. Nelson, 5-Alfred Oihus, 6-Lester C. Patterson, 7-Everett A. Peterson, 8-Corp. Samuel F. Purchas, 9-Ben Rallsen, 10-Clarence Rokes, 11-C. W. Rokes, 12-Nels Skarrhaug, 13-E. H. Seeman, 14-Harold B. Stotts, 15-Henry S. Stordahl, 16-Donald J. Sinclair, 17-Earl Seeman, 18-Claude J. Smith, 19-Corp. Pearle H. Smith, 20-Harry P. Thompson, 21-Sgt. John Telford, 22 Charles Telford, 23-Bugler Vernon Telford, 24-Corp. Martin S. Toresdahl, 25-Jacob Van de Hof, 26-Walter Veach, 27-Sgt. Harold D. Vosburgh, 28-George Winters, 29-Ervin J. Wilkins, 30-Dell Yonkoski.

PIPISTONE COUNTY.



HONOR ROLL.

Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minn. Inf., N. G.—Cont'd.

Lieut. Sidney Robson of the old Home Guard company was commissioned first lieutenant and Erik J. Aslesen of Jasper, second lieutenant, on August 1st, 1918. On September 1st enlistments of those who had passed the physical test totaled 114 and all men who had not been previously mustered were inspected, accepted and mustered into service at Camp Tyler, September 1st, 1918, by Col. C. A. Lewis. This completed the organization of E company, but a few men coming from the Home Guard were over 45 years of age. They were accepted under the impression they would be accepted by the Militia Bureau as re-enlistments. There were also a few men who lacked a few days of being 18 years of age, who were later on ruled ineligible for service by the federal authorities. However, the armistice came along on November 11th, 1918. The men of E company enlisted only for the reason that the first draft had been exhausted and it began to look as if Uncle Sam would need every available man. They were mostly business men—men almost without exception who had dependent families. They were exempted in all previous drafts and the most of them would undoubtedly have been exempted in any draft, but they wished to do their part regardless of these things. Their only way into Uncle Sam's army was through the National Guard, and so they enlisted in the National Guard, but the war was over. They knew they were not the class of men Uncle Sam wants in his army in times of peace. They did not relish the idea of parading the streets of Pipestone when the boys began to come home from the Argonne, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry and various other places of that kind. The incentive to drill was gone. There would be no chance for active service, so they said, "Let's quit." They presented a petition to their captain asking that he use his influence to have the company mustered out, and Special Order 153, which follows, came as a result.

State of Minnesota—Adjutant General's Office

Special Order No. 153.

St. Paul, Nov. 18, 1918.

I. Upon the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, N. G., Company "E," Pipestone, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, N. G., is hereby mustered out, and the officers and enlisted men thereof honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

By command of the Governor,

W. F. RHINOW, the Adjutant General.

Official: WILLIAM GARIS, Major, Chief of Staff.

On August 22 orders were received by Capt. Wakefield to mobilize all of the National Guard men who had seen service in the old Home Guard, also all the remaining Home Guard men, and report at once to the Mayor of Tyler, Minn., this town having nearly been wiped out of existence by a tornado the evening of August 21st, 1918.

The emergency alarm was sounded at 9 A. M. Capt. Wakefield with Lieut. Robson and 48 men were on their way in automobiles by 10:15 A. M., arriving at Tyler at 11:30 A. M. Supply Sergeant John Gray, with twenty men, trucks and provisions followed, arriving in the afternoon. The number of men in this expedition was 20 enlisted men from A company, 5th Bn., M. H. G., 49 men and two commissioned officers from E company 5th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard.

Later in the day a part of F company came into Tyler from Worthington, Minn. These three companies, the total strength of all three being about 125 men, saw four days of very strenuous work, the men walking post, digging over the ruins for the dead, repairing water mains, telephone, telegraph and electric light wires, and performing other duties too numerous to mention. They were about tired out when relieved by A company from Mankato, Machine Gun company from Mankato, B company from St. Peter, and D company from Morris, and a company of U. S. Engineers from Brookings, S. D.

On the 24th most of the tornado victims were buried. There was just one big community funeral. F company, led by the 5th Regiment band, acted as escort, which was followed by twenty-one caskets, all of which were nearly buried in flowers, 147 men in uniform acting as pall bearers. These, in turn, were followed by an almost endless stream of automobiles carrying relatives and friends of the deceased. The rear of the procession being one automobile containing a captain and four lieutenants, representing the post.

This funeral column, passing slowly through the ruins of Tyler, was one of the saddest and most impressive sights that the people in this vicinity have ever seen.

The next day, what had once been the prosperous little town of Tyler, was thrown open to the public. The Pipestone companies, also F company from Worthington, were detailed to stand guard and keep both foot traffic and automobiles moving. During the day nearly one hundred thousand people viewed the ruins, but there was not an accident of any kind. At 6 P. M. both the Pipestone companies and the Worthington company were relieved and sent to their home stations.

Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minn. Inf., N. G. Cont'd.

Col. G. A. Lewis had arrived at Tyler the evening of August 22nd. He was accompanied by Brig. Gen. W. F. Rhinow, who placed Col. Lewis in command of the post. On August 24th Capt. Wakefield was assigned to General Rhinow's staff, in charge of relief work, his duty being to secure men and equipment to clean up the wreckage and make the town safe and sanitary. Lieut. Robson was placed in command of the Pipestone companies.

On September 1st all of E company and also A company were ordered to report at Tyler for review and inspection by Col. Lewis and staff. There were 20 men in line from A company and 114 men from E company, all of whom participated in the battalion parade and review.

E company was formally mustered into the 5th regiment as a unit. Capt. Wakefield was placed in command and the company ordered back to Pipestone. The captain was complimented by both the adjutant general and colonel in person upon the soldierly appearance and discipline of E company. The company was commended for its good work and sent on its way home rejoicing. And so ends the story of E company. There were many pathetic and heart-breaking scenes in desolate and grief stricken Tyler, but there were also many comical and interesting things which I have neither time, space nor inclination to tell, but I am very sure the result of these experiences will be a friendship between each and every one of the former members of E company that will live as long as life itself. So far I have tried to make the story absolutely impersonal, but I cannot close without saying these men were men of whom anyone or any community could feel proud of. As their captain I feel that I learned to know them and that I am competent to judge. They were not veterans of the World War. They were not even transferred to active duty in the United States service. They neither take nor ask credit for the things they did not do, but when they subscribed to the National Guard obligation they surrendered themselves to the service of the United States and to the State of Minnesota. They waived exemption on account of dependents or anything else, for that matter. In fact, they burned all the bridges behind them. There could be no retreat and the fact that the United States did not see fit to use them is no fault of these men.

They were well drilled, well disciplined and did efficiently the things they were asked to do. The credit for all which is due to no one or to any cause except the spirit and enthusiasm of the men themselves.



John Baker, Albert Dows, E. A. Fullwiler, Harry A. Gano, Henry Peterson, Wilbur Prentice,
F. L. Strecker, Frank Timm, Ben Toresdahl, Earl F. Wakefield.

HONOR ROLL.



Following the greatest war in all history and America's participation therein, comes as a natural occurrence, the organization of The American Legion, an association of World War veterans, embodying the ideals of the highest type of American citizenship. With these men of high conceptions who were willing to sacrifice their lives on the fields of Flanders, the American public is well content to rest its future security of government, and the onward and upward march of progress.

At the time this volume was published, November, 1919, three Posts had been organized in Pipestone County. They were Albert Michael Post 6, Pipestone, charter for which was issued May 30, 1919; Kenneth F. Kingsley Post No. 42, Edgerton, and Oscar Iverson Post No. 133, at Jasper, each Post being named after the first soldier in that vicinity killed in the service. Following are the officers of the charter member organizations:

Albert Michael Post, No. 6

Pipestone, Minnesota



GEORGE P. GURLEY.
Commander



A. E. ENERSON
Vice-Commander



HARRY N. DEMARAY
Adjutant



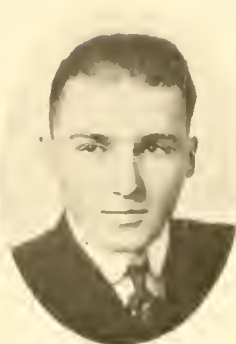
JAMES CARSON
Finance Officer

Kenneth F. Kingsley Post, No. 42

Edgerton, Minnesota



Clifford Peterson
Commander.



L. F. Meacham
Vice Commander.



Lawrence Dalthorp
Adjutant.



Milo Brooks
Finance Officer.

Oscar Iverson Post, No. 133

Jasper, Minnesota



Stanley Hull
Commander.



James P. Lund
Vice Commander.

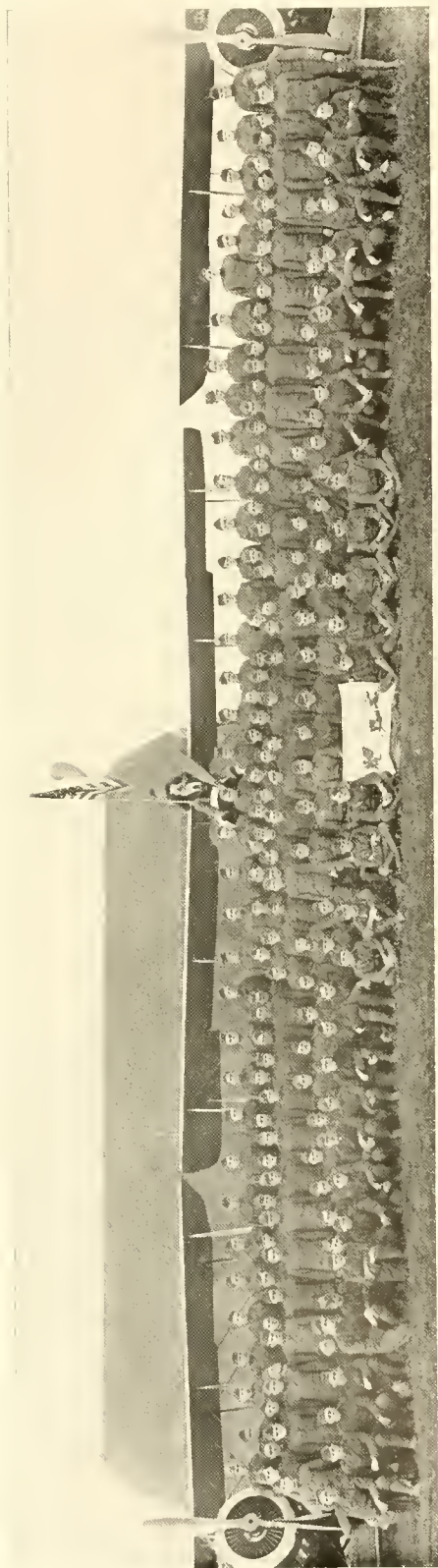


Harry W. Stearns
Adjutant.



Leonard A. Peterson
Finance Officer.

HONOR ROLL.



91ST AERO SERVICE SQUADRON—1ST ARMY OBSERVATION GROUP—AMERICAN E. F.





VIEW OF DEAD IN TRENCH

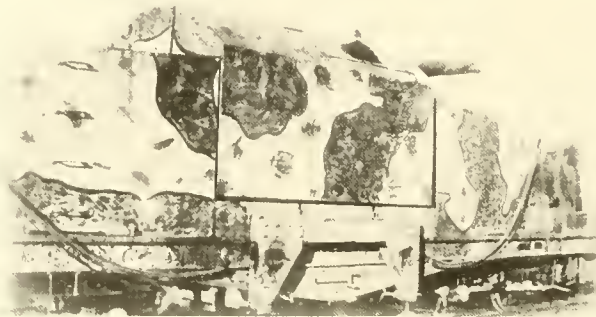


ASHES TO ASHES—DUST TO DUST.

HONOR ROLL.



THE FIRST AMERICAN GRAVES IN FRANCE.



CAMOUFLAGED MOUNTED CANNON.



12000 TROOPS LED BY
GEN. FUNSTON



VIEW OF GRAND RAPIDS FROM FORT ABOVE CITY

HONOR ROLL.



EVERYONE IN THESE OLD WORLD TOWNS USES THE VILLAGE WASH TROUGH
IN WHICH TO DO THE FAMILY WASHING.



THE EUROPEAN IDEA OF CONSERVATION OF SPACE AND ENERGY—BUILDING THE
HOUSE AND BARN TOGETHER.



VAUX SOUTH OF CHATEAU THIERRY. AIRPLANE VIEW.



GERMAN MACHINE GUN NESTS.



THERE WAS MUSIC ON THE BRINY OCEAN



ON THE PANAMA CANAL



PAINTING THE DECK

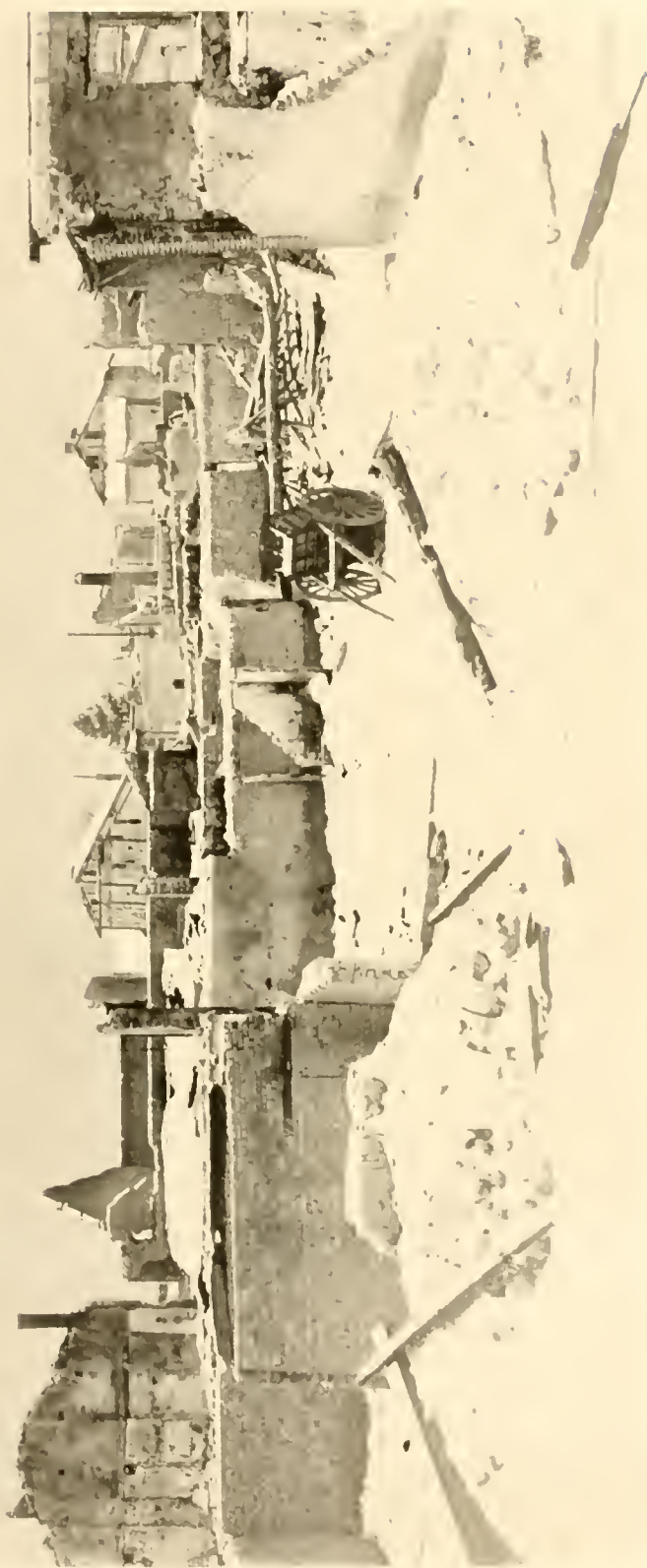


WHO BEATS?

HONOR ROLL.



GERMAN DUG-OUTS ON THE SOMME FRONT.
GERMAN STAFF HEADQUARTERS



RUINS OF GIVRY



BANTERVILLE AFTER HEAVY SHELL FIRE.



GOING UP!



GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWING TROOPS.

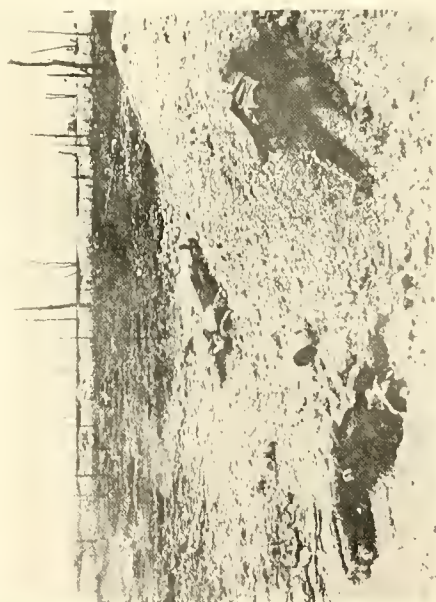


NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD AND CROSS ROADS.



VIEW FROM SOUTH OF GRAND CARRE FARM.

HONOR ROLL.



A FEW VIEWS TAKEN HERE AND THERE.



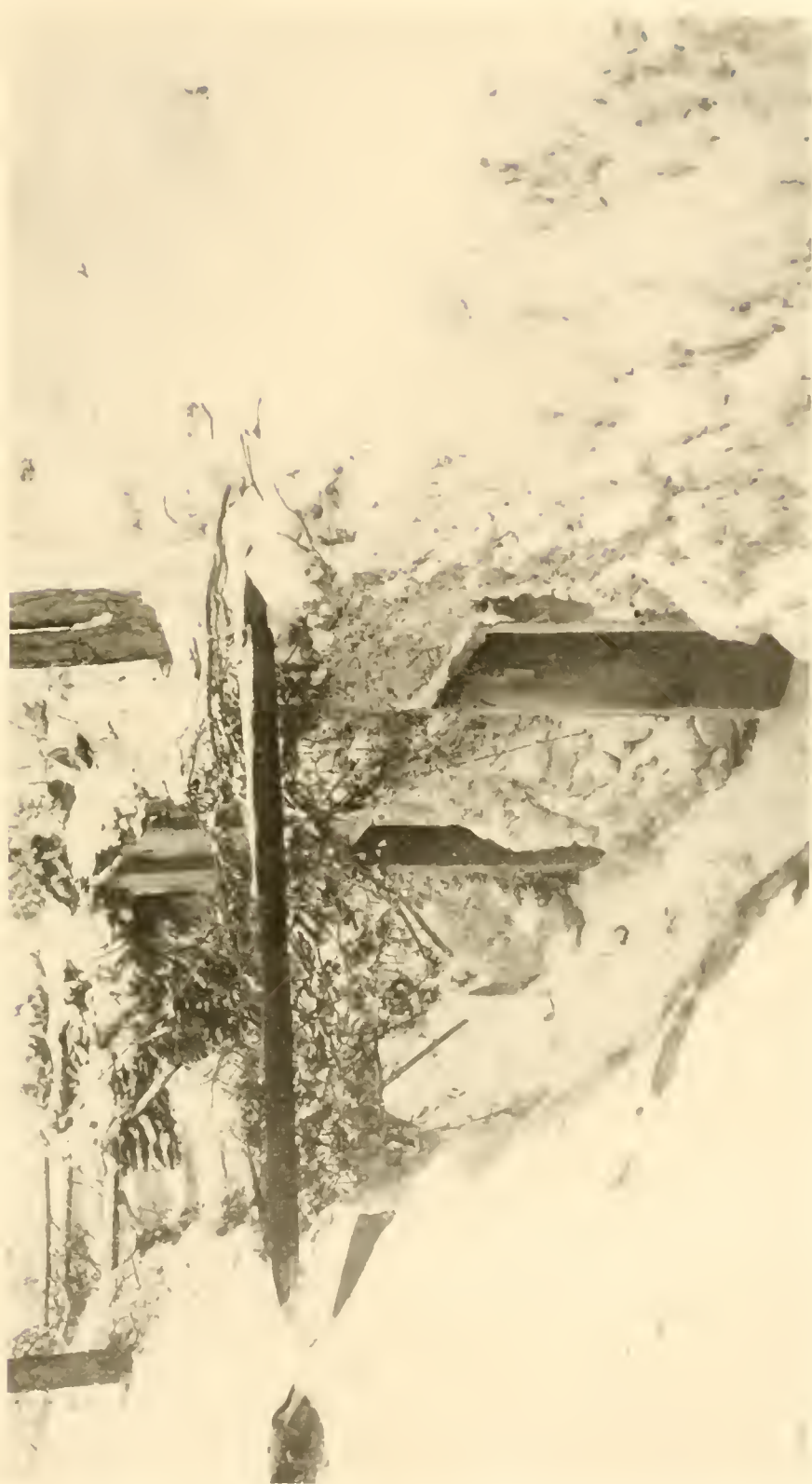


OLD FORT ON HILL OVERLOOKING GRAND PRÉ

HONOR ROLL.



ANOTHER AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE RUINS OF VAUN. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN JANUARY 7, 1918.

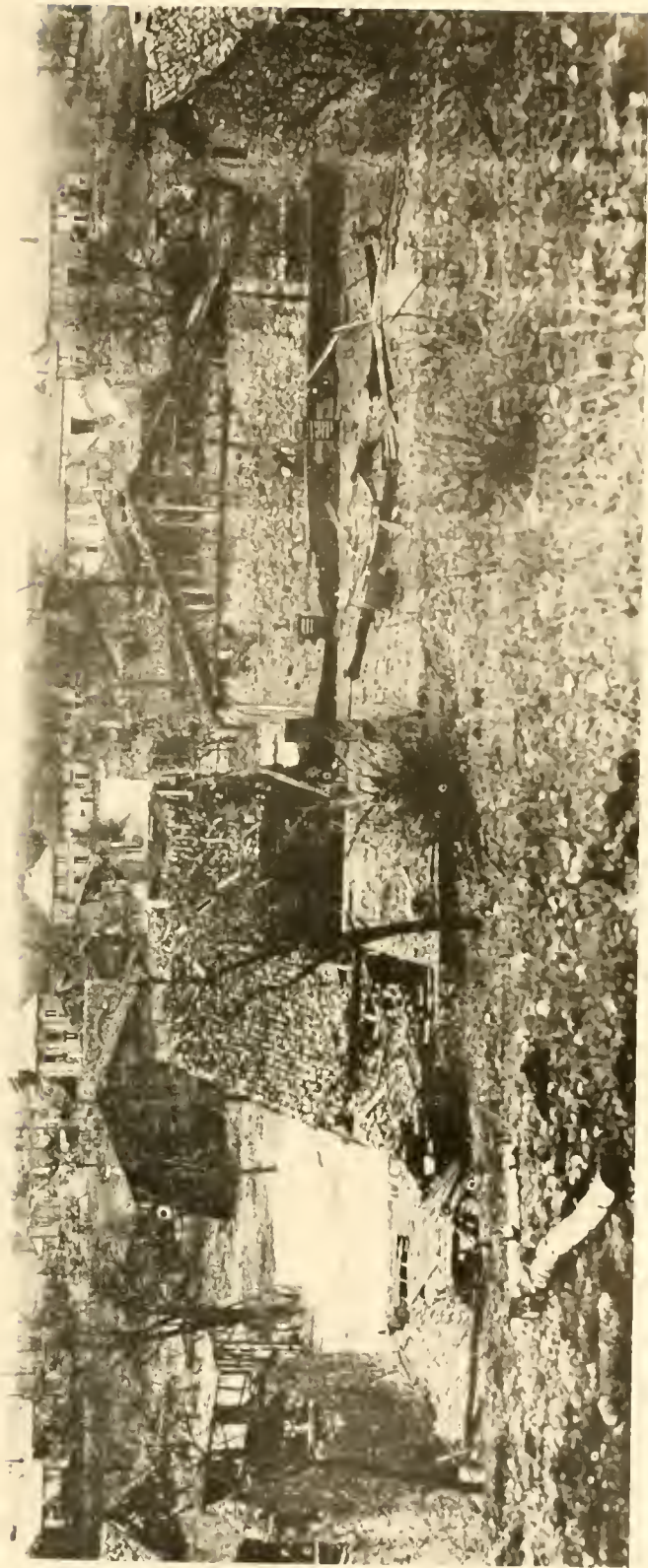


142d INFANTRY IN WINTER QUARTERS AT ST. ETIENNE

HONOR ROLL.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF VAUX AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.



RUINS OF LANDRES ST. GEORGE.

HONOR ROLL.



THIS PICTURE OF NO PARTICULAR INTEREST—ONLY A SNOW SCENE. WEST END OF LOCK IN ARDENNES CANAL.



FOREST AFTER BOMBARDMENT.



CHRISTMAS DINNER

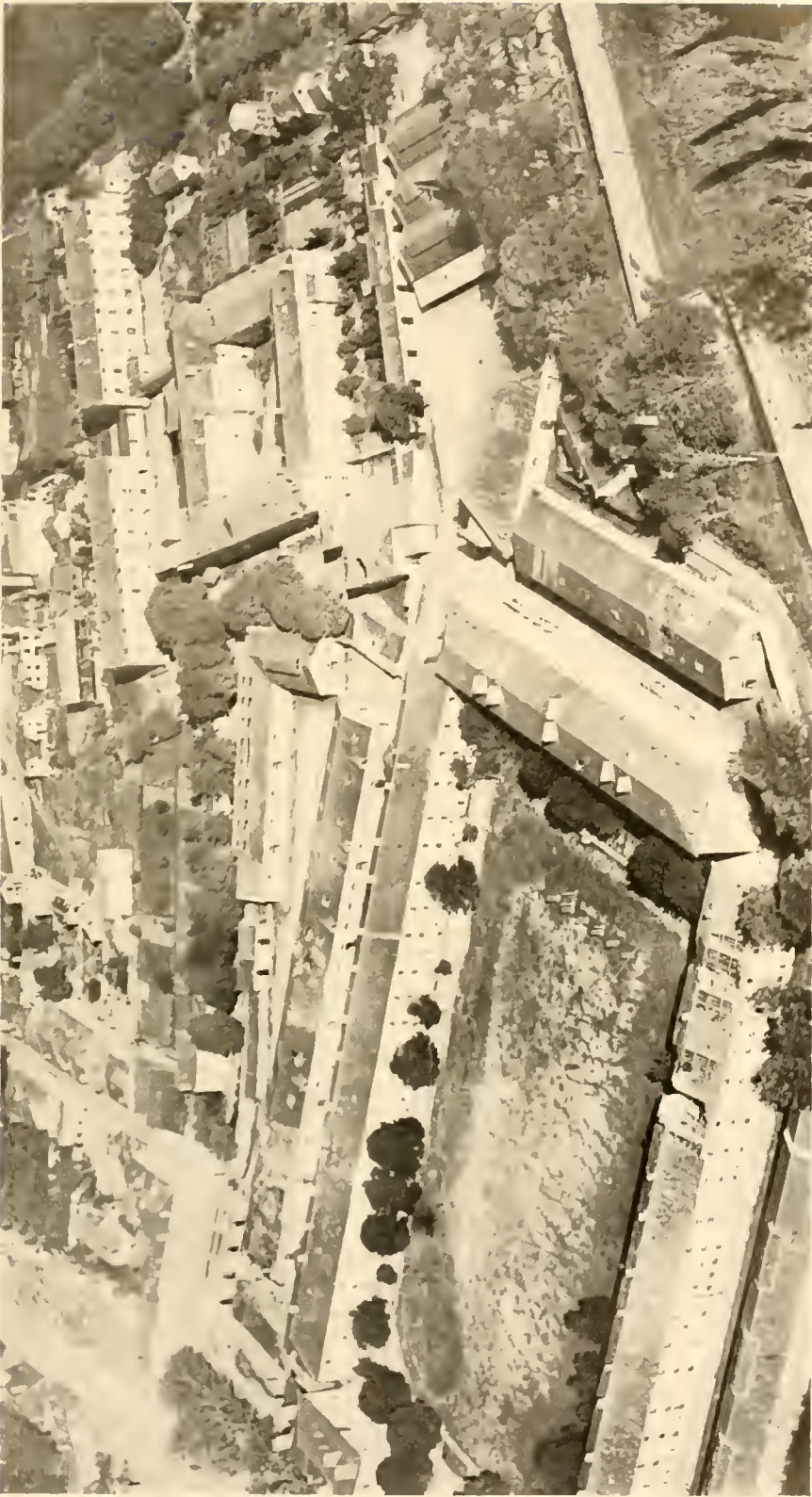


AN ITALIAN RUIN.



WHAT REMAINED OF A GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN AFTER ITS EXPLOSION.

TRIESTE COUNTY.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF VERDUN—SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.
Photographed by First Army Observation Group, First Army

HONOR ROLL



ON THE BEACH AT VERSAILLES, FRANCE.



IN LITTLE OL' NEW YORK.



VERSAILLES, FRANCE — LOOKING WEST
FROM FRONT OF PALACE TO THE
FOUNTAINS AND LAKE.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF TRENCH ON ARGONNE FRONT.



MACHINE GUN NEST ON EDGE OF BOIS D'ORMONT.

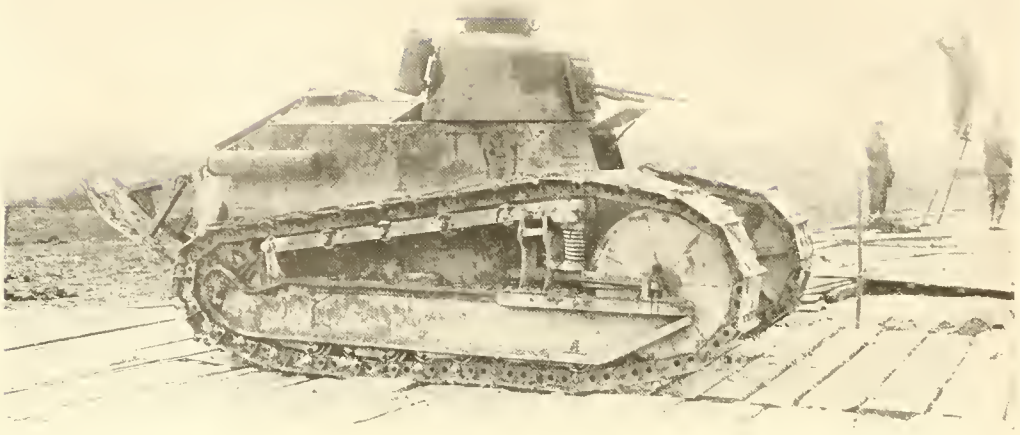


READING ROOM AT Y. M. C. A. CLUB HOUSE IN PARIS.



SAILORS FEEDING THE SACRED PIGEONS IN ITALY.

HONOR ROLL



THE WHIPPET TANK



RUINED VILLAGE IN THE ARGONNE.



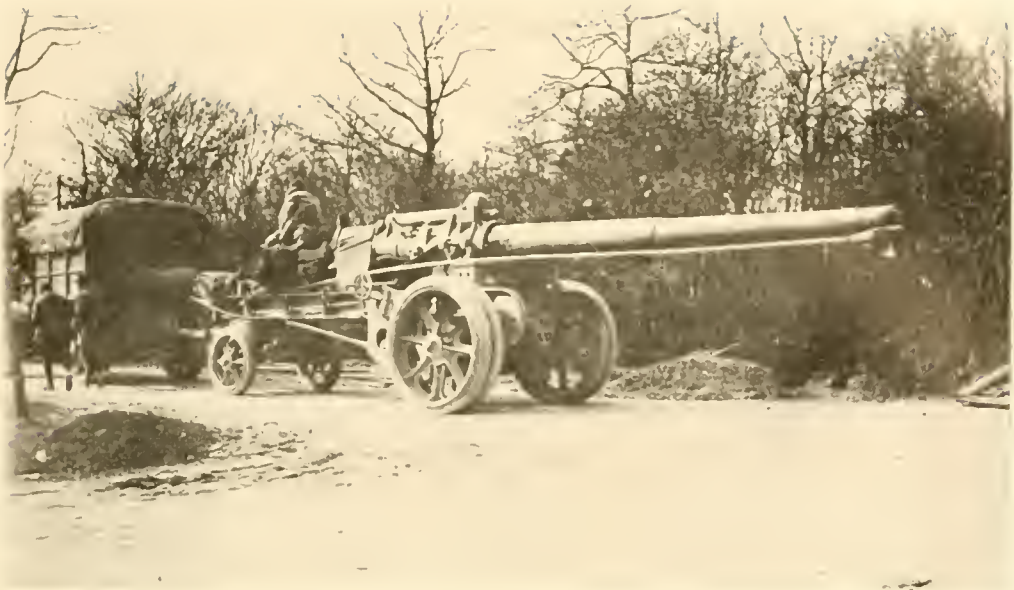
GRAND PRE LOOKING EAST FROM THE TOP OF THE CATHEDRAL.



CARCASS OF HORSE WHICH WAS BLOWN INTO TREE
BY EFFECTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL.



MOTORIZED APPARATUS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.



THE MOTORIZED HEAVY ARTILLERY DID ITS PART IN HELPING WIN THE WAR.

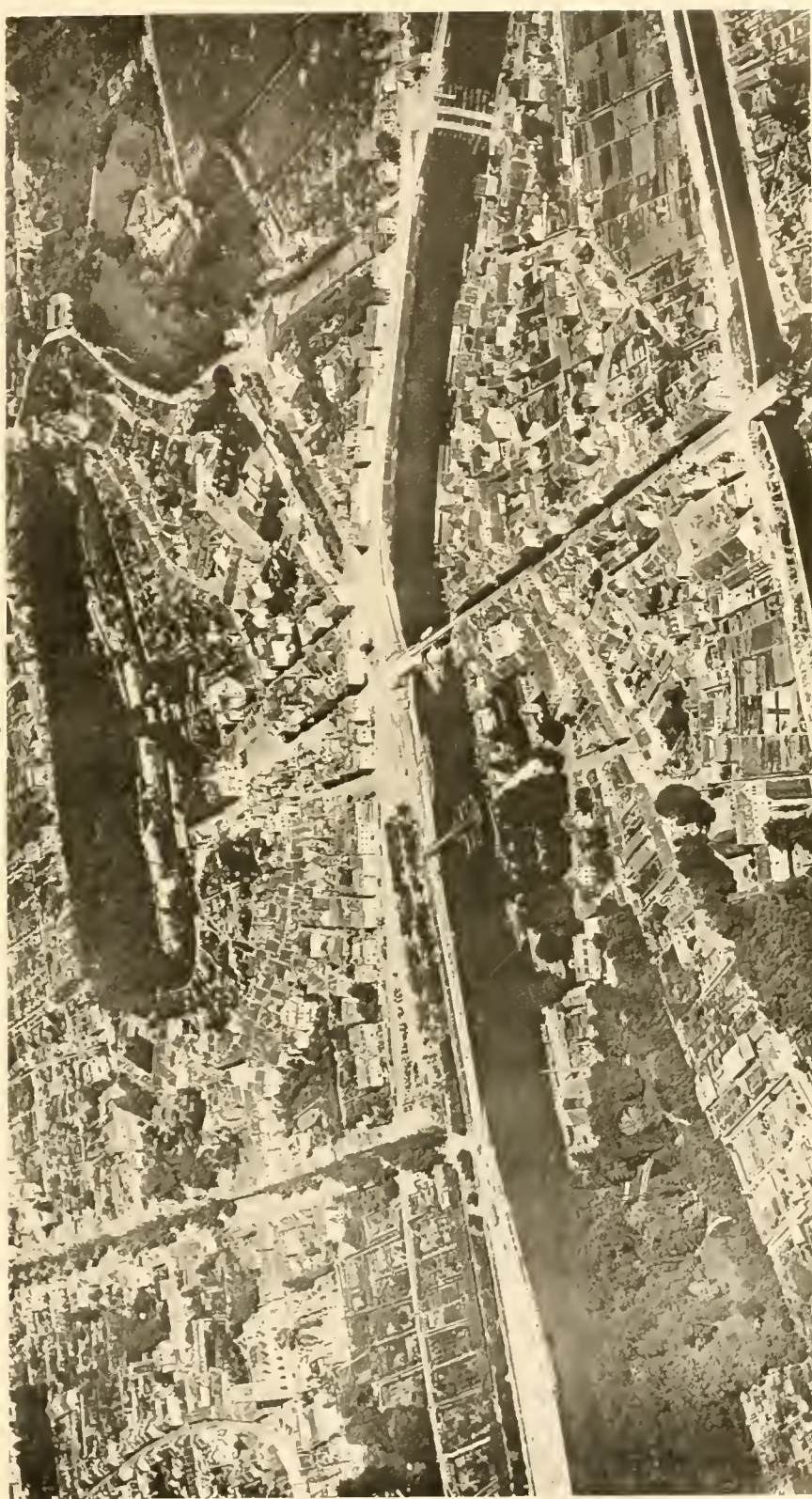


AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS BEING DECORATED WITH CROIX DE GUERRE.

HONOR ROLL



LINE HELD BY 114TH INFANTRY IN BOIS D'ORMONT. SHELL HOLE IN FOREGROUND.



AIRPLANE VIEW CHATEAU THIERRY.



ONLY A PORT HOLE AND ITS VIEW.



THE LAST AND THE FIRST GLIMPSE
OF HOME.



UP IN THE SKY SO BLUE.



SUPPORTS TO RUINS AT RHEIMS
CATHEDRAL.



A HEAD FIRST DIVE.



SOUVAIN AFTER FOUR YEARS' BOMBARDMENT

HONOR ROLL.



2ND BATTERY, 113TH INFANTRY, IN MOLLEVILLE BOIS, CONCEALED FROM AIRPLANE
DETECTION BY OVERHANGING NETWORK.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice—1918

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun: Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
—Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
—South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.
March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).

- April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
- April 8—Steamer *Harpalyce*, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
- April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
- April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
- April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- April 28—American vessel *Cushing* attacked by German aeroplane.
- April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 1—American steamship *Gulflight* sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. *Lusitania* sails at 12:20 noon.
- May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
- May 7—Cunard Line steamship *Lusitania* sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
- May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
- May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of *Lusitania*.
- May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
- American steamship *Nebraskan* attacked by submarine.
- May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
- June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the *Gulflight* and *Cushing*.
- June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
- United States sends second note on *Lusitania* case.
- June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
- July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
- July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on *Nebraskan* and expresses regret.
- Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 21—Third American note on *Lusitania* case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
- July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiowsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
- July 25—American steamship *Leelanaw* sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
- Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner *Arabic* sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to *Arabic*. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
- Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
- Sept. 4—Allan liner *Hesperian* sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
- Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the *Arabic*.
- Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
- Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to *Arabic*.
- Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
- Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
- Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
- Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
- Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of *Arabic* and is prepared to pay indemnities.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
- Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the *Arabic* case.
- Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
- Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
- Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
- Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
- Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
- Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
- Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
- Dec. 30—British passenger steamer *Persia* sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

- Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- Jan. 13—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
- Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
- Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
- Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
- Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the *Lusitania* affair.
- Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
- Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
- Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
- Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

- March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
- March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
- March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
- March 24—French steamer *Sussex* is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
- March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
- April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
- April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
- April 24 May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
- April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
- May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of the United States.
- May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfilment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
- May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
- May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
- May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
- May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
- June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of *Petrolite*, an American vessel.
- July 1 Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Comblès taken (Sept. 20). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
- Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
- Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)
- Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
- Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.
- Oct. 28—British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
- Nov. 6—British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
- Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
- Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
- Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
- Dec. 14—British horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
- Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restoration, reparation, indemnities."

1917

- Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
- Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.
- Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
- Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
- Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
- Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
- Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
- Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
- Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
- March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
- March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
- March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.
- March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
- March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
- March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
- March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1763.
- March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
- April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
- April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
- April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
- May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
- May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabriele, Sept. 14.
- May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.
- May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstituted. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
- May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.

- June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
- June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
- June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan (\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,035,226,850 subscribed).
- June 26—First American troops reach France.
- June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
- July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
- July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
- July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
- July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
- July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
- July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
- Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
- Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
- Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
- Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurious versenkt") revealed by United States.
- Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Korniloff.
- Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
- Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
- Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
- Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
- Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
- Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
- Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed (\$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,532,300 subscribed).
- Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
- Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
- Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
- Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
- Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
- Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
- Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
- Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
- Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
- Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
- Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
- Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
- Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
- Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
- German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
- Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviks gaining control of city.
- Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
- Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
- Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
- Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
- Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
- Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
- United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
- Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
- Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
- Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrosity of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
- Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
- Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
- Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
- At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
- Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
- Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarraill as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
- Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.
- British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
- Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
- France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.
 —Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.
 Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.
 Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.
 Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.
 —Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Bireh, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.
 —In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.
 —British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.
 Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary *Osmanieh* sunk by a mine.
 —British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

1918

Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.
 —Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.
 —Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.
 —Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Estonia and Lithuania.
 —Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
 —Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.
 Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.
 Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.
 Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
 —British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
 —Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
 —British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,541; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.
 Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
 Jan. 9—British destroyer *Raceoon* strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
 —British hospital ship *Rewa* torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
 —British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.
 Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
 —United States steamship *Nyanza* sinks a German submarine.
 Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.
 —French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
 —Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.
 Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.
 —Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
 —Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.
 Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.
 —Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."
 Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser *Midulla*, formerly the German *Breslau*, and *beaching* the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German *Goeben*; the British losing monitor *Raglan* and small monitor *M-28*; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.
 —Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.
 Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbeke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnville.
 —Armed boarding steamer *Louvain* sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
 —Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
 —Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
 —Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
 —Gen. Szetezair Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.
 Jan. 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.
 Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.
 Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spinocia.
 —British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
 Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
 —In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.
 Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
 —Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
 —Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
 —Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.
 Jan. 27—Cunarder *Andania* torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
 Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
 —The Irish steamship *Cork* sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
 —Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
 —French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces).
 Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
 —Allied aviators attack Zebrugge.
 —German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.
 Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.

- Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
- Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.
- Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
- London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.
- Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
- British penetrate Mukhnas in Palestine.
- Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviki seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Bakhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
- Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
- Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroovic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviki take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.
- Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
- Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
- United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
- That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.
- Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.
- "Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
- Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.
- Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.
- Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.
- Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
- Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.
- Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviki at Sarny. M. Holubovicz named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviki fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.
- Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
- Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
- Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
- Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
- The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
- French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.
- Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
- Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.
- The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,600 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
- Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,600 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
- The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.
- Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchère sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
- A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
- Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviki defeat Ukrainians.
- Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
- A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
- Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.
- Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
- Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviki; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
- The Bolsheviki pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
- Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
- Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.
- Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.
- Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
- London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
 —United States steamship *Philadelphian*, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.

Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
 —United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
 —A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
 —London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
 —Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
 —British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.

Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
 —Madrid reports Spanish steamer *Mar Caspio* sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
 —Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship *Düsseldorf*.
 —Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.

Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
 —More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.

Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
 —A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.

Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
 —Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship *Neguri* by German submarine.
 —The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
 —British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
 —German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.

Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
 —Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
 —British steamship *Tiberia* sunk by submarine; crew saved.
 —London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.

March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostof-on-Don.
 —British armed mercantile cruiser *Calgarian* torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
 —Germans reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
 —German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.

—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
 —United States war cost for February \$1,002,878,608 (loans to Allies, \$325,000,000).

March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.

March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks vacillate Ukraine, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.
 —Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
 —Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,100 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.

March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
 —British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
 —Norwegian steamship *Havna* (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
 —Washington announces building of \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France.

March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
 —Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.

March 6—United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
 —British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
 —Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attaché in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U-boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.

March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
 —British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of \$5,000,000,000, states that at end of March national debt will be \$29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total \$6,320,000,000.

March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
 —Spanish Cabinet resigns.

March 9—Germans advance north of Poelsterhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
 —On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
 —United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
 —Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
 —British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12 mile front.
 —Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.

March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.
 —British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
 —Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
 —British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.

March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.

- Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.
- German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.
 - In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.
 - French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.
 - In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
- March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.
- In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
 - Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.
 - German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.
 - London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.
 - British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.
- March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
- Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.
 - London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.
 - British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.
 - British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.
 - Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.
 - German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.
 - German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.
 - Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.
- March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
- David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.
 - Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).
 - Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.
- March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.
- Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.
- March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.
- March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxembourg, Saar and Moselle.
- British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.
- March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
- Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
- March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.
- United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
 - United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.
 - Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.
- March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:30, etc.
- French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.
 - United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
 - Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.
 - British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.
 - Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.
 - Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.
- March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elwosallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.
- March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
- Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
 - Brussels fined \$500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.
 - German Reichstag adopts war credit of \$3,750,000,000.
- March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.
- British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.
 - Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.
 - British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.
 - Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.
 - Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

- Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
- March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.
- Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
 - British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
 - Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.
- March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.
- March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.
- United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
 - London announces United States steamship Chattahoochee (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.
- March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Irles and Miraumont, crossing the Acre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,583; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
- Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
 - The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
 - Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
 - British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.
- March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.
- British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.
 - French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
 - Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
- A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.
- March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).
- Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marceleave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuville-sur-Bernier, Mezieres, Marceleave and Hamel.
 - Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.
 - The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.
 - The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.
- March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaucourt and Mezieres.
- Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).
 - During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
- March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
- Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.
 - The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, Capture Poltava and set it on fire.
 - British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.
 - Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
- March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.
- April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.
- In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
 - French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
 - Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.
 - British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.
 - In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
 - In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.
- April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the

- long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.
- April 3—Ayette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.
- April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.
- White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.
- War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.
- 40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.
- Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.
- April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.
- Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 73 victories.
- Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.
- United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.
- Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.
- Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.
- April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.
- Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.
- Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.
- Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.
- United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
- April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbecourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.
- The Belgian relief ship *Ministre de Smet de Naeyer* (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.
- The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."
- Long distance bombardment of Paris.
- April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehn, with 1,400 prisoners.
- Germans bombard Rheims.
- United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.
- April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coney-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.
- Belgian relief ship *Flanders* sunk by mine.
- Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.
- Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.
- April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.
- Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.
- April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.
- April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.
- The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.
- The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
- German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.
- Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).
- Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.
- April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.
- British troops continue advance in Palestine.
- A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.
- United States steamship *Lake Moor* (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.
- British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.
- German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.
- Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.
- April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

—Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 20, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.

April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hanguard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.

—British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.

—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.

—Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.

—The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.

—Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.

—German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Björneborg.

April 15—"Fat Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13; wounds 45.

—British sink 10 German trawlers.

—Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.

—Lieut. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.

—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.

April 16—United States casualty list to date: killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; by accident, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.

—Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.

—In France men of 19 years are called for training.

—Red Guards evacuate Abo.

April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemark and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.

—"Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.

—London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.

—United States steamship Florence II, (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved.

—Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.

—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.

—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.

April 18—West of La Bassée and Gavere, 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avesse; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to reduce victory, even if it entails Home Rule.

April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.

April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,600 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.

—United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.

—German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieport.

—Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.

—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.

April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.

April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.

—Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).

—British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armentières and the Thourotte railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulnes, Juniville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.

—British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards, Russian Red Guards are co-operating.

—Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.

—Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.

April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.

—Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for \$14,860,000,000.

April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.

—United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 43; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 80.

April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, officers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.

- April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
- British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.
- April 25—Germans assault from Wyttschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.
- British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.
- French fight their way into Hangard.
- Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.
- April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locre.
- The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.
- British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.
- The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Locre changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.
- In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.
- The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.
- Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.
- April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locre.
- In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.
- April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.
- May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.
- British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.
- Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.
- Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.
- At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.
- Gavrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.
- May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
- United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.
- In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.
- May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.
- British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlsbottle work.
- United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.
- May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.
- British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.
- Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.
- May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.
- May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.
- Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.
- Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.
- May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.
- May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.
- Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.
- May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.
- In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.
- Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
- The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
- The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
- The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

- May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuve; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
- United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
 - German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
 - The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
 - Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
- May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.
- German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
- May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 11 captive balloons.
- British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.
 - German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.
 - Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.
 - In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.
 - United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.
 - Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.
 - Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.
 - Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.
 - German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.
- May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.
- British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.
- May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.
- German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.
 - British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.
 - Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.
- May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.
- German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.
 - Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.
- May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.
- United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
 - American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.
- May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Morlancourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
- London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.
 - Musselman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
 - German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
 - Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
 - France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
- May 20—On south bank of Ancere, British enter Ville-sur-Ancere.
- United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
 - In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.
 - German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.
 - Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.
 - Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.
- May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
- May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
 - May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.
 - United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.
 - May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karlsruhe; 11 tons on airdromes and billets and docks at Bruges.
 - British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
 - First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
 - British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
 - May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.
 - Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.
 - Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
 - Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
 - May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare and the Bruges docks.
 - The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.
 - German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.
 - May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
 - May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 26 killed.
 - English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.

- May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.
- May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.
- German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeu and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecou, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.
 - Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.
 - Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.
- May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.
- Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.
 - Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.
- May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.
- German airplane bombards Amiens.
- May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims. German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The *Agawan*, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.
- May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.
- June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.
- British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.
 - British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.
- June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The *Texel* sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner *Edward H. Cole* and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship *Bristol*. Schooner *Jacob S. Haskell* sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.
- June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).
- June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were *Edna* (375 tons), *Carolina* (5,092 tons), *Herbert L. Pratt* (5,372 tons), *Winnie Connie* (1,869 tons), *Edward H. Cole* (1,791 tons), *Jacob H. Haskell* (1,778 tons), *Isabelle H. Wiley* (779 tons), *Hattie Dunn* (436 tons), *Samuel W. Hathaway* (1,038 tons), *Hauppauge* (1,330 tons).
 - French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.
 - German submarine attacks French steamship *Radio-liene* off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.
 - Norwegian steamship *Eidsvold* sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark *Attila* and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship *Harpathan* blown up off Virginia Capes.
 - United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.
- June 5—Norwegian steamship *Vinland* torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship *Argonaut* torpedoed off Scilly Island.
- Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Domiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.
 - British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.
 - United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.
 - British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.
- June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphrase and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.
- Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.
 - Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.
 - United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.
 - Holland hospital vessel *Koningin-Regents* sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.
 - Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.
- June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.
- Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Acre and take 300 prisoners.
 - Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.
 - Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.

- June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Loire Hospice.
 - 1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
 - Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.
- June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.
- June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Connectancourt and Ville.
- British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.
 - British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.
 - British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.
- June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.
- The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.
 - Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.
 - Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.
 - Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
 - David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.
 - Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marquglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marquglise and Vignemont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.
 - Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.
- June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.
- French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on $\frac{1}{2}$ mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.
 - United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.
 - Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.
 - British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeelbrugge lock gates, Brugse works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Western airdromes.
- June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melicocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommieres and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Anthieuil. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.
- United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.
 - Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at \$3,750,000,000.
 - London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melicocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.
- June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Cocuvres-de-Valseroy, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.
- Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.
 - German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.
 - Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.
- June 15—French drive Germans from Cocuvres-et-Valseroy, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.
- Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.
 - Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.
 - Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.
- June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Venilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Meris, south of the Somme and near Hemerter; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.
- On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original positions on Asolone and at Monte Solarola salient; take 5,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave and on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.
 - British airmen bomb railways at Armentières, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.
 - United States casualties since entering the war total 8,085.
 - Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.
 - Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.
- June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.
- Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Malinoff.

- June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.
- June 18—Troopship Dvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.
- Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.
- Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.
- Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of \$2,500,000,000, making total to date, \$36,710,000,000.
- June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.
- June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.
- Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.
- Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.
- Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.
- June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.
- United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.
- Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.
- Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cosacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.
- United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.
- June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.
- June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.
- June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.
- June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.
- Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.
- British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.
- June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
- Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Contigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
- London reports influenza epidemic along German front.
- June 27—Llandovery Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.
- First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.
- German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.
- June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.
- British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.
- June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydler ministry.
- British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.
- Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own," under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
- United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.
- Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.
- June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Braye, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.
- June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.
- English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolshevik fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.
- July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; co-operate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.
- July 1—United States transport Covington (16,339 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.
- July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.
- Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.
- Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchical rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.
- French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.
- July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
- July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.
- Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.
- British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.
- Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.
- July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.
- British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.
- French and Italian drive in Albania begins.
- German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.
- July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.
- Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.
- Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviks, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.
- July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.
- Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).

July 8—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.

July 9—French attack on 2½-mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.

—French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fieri.

—Dr. von Kuhlman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.

—Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.

—An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.

—Finnish Government orders all Jews to leave the country by Sept. 30.

—Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.

July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corey.

—Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.

—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.

—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.

—London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.

July 11—French capture Corey, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corey.

—Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.

July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of \$2,800,000.

—United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 40 of crew missing.

July 12—Japan makes \$250,000,000 loan to Siberia; Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.

—Italians capture Berat; Austrians flee toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.

—In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front, capture Castel, Auchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.

—German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.

—Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviks.

July 13—French forces cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.

—Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.

—The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.

—British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.

—On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 165, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 13 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.

—Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.

July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in

Holland and Switzerland, except those of 1914, are not included.

—First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of C. J. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Aerial Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial fight and awarded with military honors by the Germans.

—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded, taken to Paris hospital.

—Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,723.

—Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 50-mile front, from Vanx to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.

—Americans withdraw 4 miles to Conde en Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne, take 1,500 prisoners, including 2 complete brigade staff.

—Hayti declares war on Germany.

—Czecho-Slovak troops capture Karon, 130 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviks.

—Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.

—Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 74, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.

—Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonny; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.

—Transport Barunga (7,484 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with unfit Australians on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.

July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Brunay.

July 17—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.

July 17—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,603 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.

—Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.

—Berlin issues a statement, 23 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, 4 against the Dillingen and Saarbrücken regions, the rest in Rhine district; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 25 slightly injured.

July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.

—Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year \$1,400,000,000 worth of food to the Allies.

—French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns.

—Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.

July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.

—Honduras declares war on Germany.

—On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Moulin d'Ardre.

—United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.

—French recapture Montvoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 400 prisoners, 4 cannon, 30 machine guns.

—Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris, France. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.

July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.

—Germans withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.

- July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
- The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
 - British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
 - White Star Line steamship *Justicia* (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
- July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
- German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
 - Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
- July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
- United States schooner *Robert* and *Richard* sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
 - United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
- July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
- French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindal, overlooking Valley of Avre.
- July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrigny.
- Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.
 - Several thousand British munition workers strike.
 - Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
 - Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnecourt.
 - From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
- July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
- July 25—Steamship *Tippecanoe*, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
- Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
- July 26—French recapture Villedomert and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trugny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
- Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
 - Portuguese bark *Porto* sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
 - United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
 - Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
 - Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
- July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.
- July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.
- Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
 - Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
 - United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
- July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
 - Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
- Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meunier Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
- French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.
- Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
- Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
 - Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
 - British ambulance transport *Warilda*, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
 - Steamer *Lake Portage* torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
 - Steamer *O. B. Jennings* sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
- Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
- In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
- Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
- Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
 - Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
- Aug. 5—Schooner *Gladys J. Holland* torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
- United States troops land at Archangel.
 - Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
 - United States schooner *Stanley M. Seaman* stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
- Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
- Roumania sign treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
 - Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
 - United States steamship *Morak* (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

- Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.
- Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.
 - Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.
 - Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.
 - German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.
 - The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.
- Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.
- Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.
- Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.
 - German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.
 - Russian Premier Lenin tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.
 - Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.
 - A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.
- Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.
- French capture Montdidier and reach Chaumes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.
- Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Aisne; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaumes.
- British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.
 - Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.
 - Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.
- Aug. 11—Estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.
- Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boat.
 - London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.
 - British steamship Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.
- Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.
- Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.
 - Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.
- Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris notes that since Allied counter offensive began Oct. 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.
- London announces for the week ending Sept. 1 on Picardy front British have won 277 tactical victories, Germans 101.
 - United States steamship Frederick Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.
 - French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.
 - Norwegian steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.
 - On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.
 - French transport Djennah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.
 - Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barneget Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.
- Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Rucourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Buequoy, above the Aisne. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.
- Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.
 - Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.
- Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaumes; their patrols enter Albert.
- French make local gains between the Metz and the Oise Rivers.
 - Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.
 - Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.
 - First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
 - A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.
 - United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.
 - United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
- Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Aisne, reach the outskirts of Thierval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux Berquin, on Lys salient.
- The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.
 - Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.
 - United States cargo ship Montanan (6,650 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.
 - A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.
 - United States air squadron of 18 De Havilland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.
 - Paris estimates loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.
 - The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.
 - Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.
 - United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

- Aug. 16—British steamer *Eserick* (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.
- Aug. 17—United States cargo ship *Joseph Cudahy* torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
- French capture plateau north of Autrechies, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
 - Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.
 - Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
 - A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.
 - A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
 - British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.
 - French cruiser *Dupetit Thouras* sunk by U-boat.
 - Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.
 - Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
 - Norwegian steamship *San Jose* sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark *Nordhav* off Cape Henry.
- Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
- Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker *Mirlo* reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.
- Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roye, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Meriville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.
- Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Lufbery's.
- Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
- Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.
 - Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.
 - Steam trawler *Triumph* is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.
- Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.
- British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.
 - Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.
 - The *Lake Eden* torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.
 - United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.
 - Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.
- Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.
- Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotsky peace treaty.
 - The *Gasconier*, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.
- Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.
- Australians take Chugues and Chugnonles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Trèves.
 - Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Coeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.
 - British airmen bomb Frankfurt, Cologne and Mannheim.
 - Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.
 - Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.
 - Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.
 - Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.
- Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.
- Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.
 - British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Mouquet Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, *Felix Taussig*, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.
- Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Marel; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpeel and Carlepoint and from heights west of the Ailette.
- German submarine sinks United States schooner *F. J. Flaherty* and Canadian fishing vessels *E. B. Walters*, *C. M. Walters* and *Morris B. Adams*; no lives lost.
- Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.
- Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.
- British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.
 - Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.
- Aug. 27—French capture Roye, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.
- Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.
- Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.
- Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

- Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Cinchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.
- Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Baillet; capture Conblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.
- United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.
- Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.
- Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.
- During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
- British advance in Macedonia north of Alakmah and west of Vardar River.
- Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.
- British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take LeTransloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Bengny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.
- British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.
- Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Hag captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epchy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.
- United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
- United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.
- Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.
- Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
- Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.
- Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.
- Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.
- United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.
- United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.
- Sept. 6—British advance 1 mile on 12-mile front east of Peronne.
- British transport Perle (1,002 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, sunk by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.
- Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Peronne. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme to Haincourt, Sorle-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergnier, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.
- Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste. Emilie. United States troops take village of Glenes.
- Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.
- United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.
- Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.
- All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviks are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomatists with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.
- Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.
- British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.
- Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.
- Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.
- Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.
- On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.
- Bolsheviks advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.
- French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attily and Vermand.
- Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.
- Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.
- Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.
- British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.
- Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

- Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Paige machines used by Americans.
- Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
- Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
- British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
- In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
- Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.
- Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
- United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
- Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
- In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitsa, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
- Serbians reach Kozniak.
- Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
- Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epeluy, Peiziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
- Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitsa; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommès, La Marche and Binney.
- Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
- In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
- General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
- British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
- German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
- Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moeuvres.
- Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
- British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfurt and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
- Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
- An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
- Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bohay, Frascaty and Mohenge.
- In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 10 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
- Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.
- Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
- United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
- Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, resigns.
- Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
- Serbian forces advance in region of Celren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.
- In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
- The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
- Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
- In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
- In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hise. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
- Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
- Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
- On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.
- London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
- Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
- British airmen bomb Frankfurt and German air-dromes at Buhl and Kaiserlauten.
- Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
- Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.
- British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.

- Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.
- Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).
- On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Audun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.
- Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Duai Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.
- Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de d'Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.
- Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Higliand and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Briellules and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Briellules. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchental Ridge.
- Sept. 28—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.
- Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.
- Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.
- Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.
- French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupier. Between Bellicourt and Gonnellien, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreuau-Bac and Arleux.
- 10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.
- Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluive; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chenin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Lie Tronquoy and Gonnellien. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.
- On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.
- British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.
- Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.
- Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and evacuate means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.
- Prime Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George E. von Hertling as German Premier.
- Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports: British forces during September took 60,000 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 67,518 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.
- Gen. Debigny's cavalry (French) enter Scheldt from the heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in sight.
- Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys, takes Colmines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Provville and Tilly, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.
- Since Sept. 26 French have taken 14,000 prisoners between the Sappe and the Argonne.
- Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
- Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.
- Oct. 12—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.
- Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.
- Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 5,518 officers, 248,191 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.
- North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.
- Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.
- Oct. 2—New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esouchart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghecapelle. French occupy Poulloin, and take forts of St. Thierry and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bonfignerieux, Villers-Franqueux, Cauroy and Courey. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuville; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loivre.
- Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.
- Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.
- On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.
- British troops are in Lenz and Armentieres and within 7 miles of Lille.
- United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.
- Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.
- Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.
- French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Sappe and railway stations.

- Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hoogdele and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaurevoir. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.
- On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.
- United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.
- United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barneget, N. J.
- United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.
- Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenji River and the plain of Mazukja.
- Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.
- Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Betheniville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.
- British capture Beaurevoir and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.
- Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.
- King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.
- Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.
- Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.
- Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.
- Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupier. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentières, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
- German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.
- Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.
- Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.
- Italians take Dibra.
- Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).
- In Albania Italians reach Lindas.
- Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.
- Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.
- French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.
- Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.
- United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chelery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvilleuil.
- Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.
- French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condesur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucroy.
- Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.
- Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitza and Kassaneceovich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
- Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.
- British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.
- Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.
- The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.
- Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.
- United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
- United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Waville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.
- Serbians reach Goritz.
- United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.
- Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.
- British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.
- Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

- Oct. 10—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.
- Irish mail steamer *Leinster*, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.
- Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Ficulaine, Neuville, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camun; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grand-pre railroad station. British capture Turvy (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiry-la-Motte, take Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Viry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equechin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.
- Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suecree Canal. French capture Vouziers.
- At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of German's reply to his questions of Oct. 8—accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.
- The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Ceuincy and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40 mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.
- United States transport *Amphian* (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.
- Serbians capture Nish.
- Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.
- Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sensee Canal; take 200 prisoners, 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.
- Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.
- President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
- Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitrovitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.
- Oct. 14—British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.
- British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Rethel. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingel-manister railway.
- In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.
- United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Boschmolten, Gullegem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.
- Week's British assault list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 272, men 4,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,180.
- France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.
- The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of Germans of United States and Allies must be safeguarded; processes and methods left to military advisers; ill and inhuman practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power out of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
- M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.
- New Turkish Cabinet, Tawfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.
- Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, take village of Hausy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Gurme.
- United States transport *America* sinks at Hoboken pier.
- British occupy Honis without opposition.
- Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.
- Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Aey Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Baychae, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.
- Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Volodga.
- British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.
- London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, \$200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.
- Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.
- Baron Burián, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."
- Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.
- The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.
- Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops take Chatillon Wood.
- Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.
- Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village

- of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
- More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Luzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inrecoeur; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.
 - French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."
 - Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.
 - Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.
 - Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.
- Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.
- Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.
 - President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.
- Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gonraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouziers, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourret; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.
- French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.
 - German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.
- Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.
- British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfauncon and Rarecourt.
 - Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.
 - King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."
 - Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.
- Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."
- Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.
- Serbians occupy Massif of Meeka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.
 - The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.
- Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."
- British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Briculles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.
 - In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.
 - British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saarbrücken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.
 - Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.
 - Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.
- Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raisines is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubenge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.
- in Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornico River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.
 - Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.
- Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecaillon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.
- Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.
 - Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.
 - Count Andrássy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.
 - Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.
 - British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.
- Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.
- A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.
- Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

- Oct. 26—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.
- British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.
- Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach out-kirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Macquigney and Praix Landifey, Monceau le Neuf and Montigny-sur Serre, Origny Ste. Remy, Courrielles and Chevreis Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops advance two thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.
- Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pededopoli.
- Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.
- Allies on 45 mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longuyon-Mezieres shuttle service.
- Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czechoslovaks and Jugo-Slavs is ready for armistice.
- M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.
- British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.
- Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.
- Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cuncel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.
- Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.
- United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danvillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.
- Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.
- From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.
- In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 20, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.
- Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.
- Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Seguisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Ninereville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.
- French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of
- the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Amerville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Rorcadelle, Origny, Fontaineille and line of Monticano River to Rorcadelle; cross the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czech-Slovak nation. Gen. W. von Austriani, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.
- Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, north-east of City of Belluno, take height of Cesene, ridge between valleys of Bollina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinocchia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.
- Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.
- Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 14 mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.
- Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value \$800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.
- British take villages of Presean, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chemnery, Remonville, Estanne and Clerly-le Grand.
- Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.
- King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).

- Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beaulair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.
- Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.
 - Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except *Viribus Unitis*, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.
 - Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.
- Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hantreuve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambretion; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Heeq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lauenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.
- Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.
 - People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.
 - Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.
 - President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.
 - Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.
 - Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.
 - New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" \$400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.
- Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.
 - Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.
 - The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.
 - The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.
 - Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.
- Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.
- American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.
 - The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.
 - As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.
- Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.
- The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.
 - British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quievrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompiere, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.
 - Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen *Politik* at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

- Nov. 7—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merry-makers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.
- Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.
 - Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.
 - A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.
 - Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.
 - In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.
- Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.
- The French have reached Mezières, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezières. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.
 - The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.
 - The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.
 - Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.
 - A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.
 - The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.
 - Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.
- Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King have decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retired Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.
- Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workers which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany and the movement has embraced practically all the northern and northwestern sections of the empire. Revolts have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.
 - The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.
- Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new Government.
- The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.
 - A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.
 - Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship Konig, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.
 - The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.
 - The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Monzy in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-dévant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.
 - The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.
 - Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Mauberge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Mauberge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Mauberge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Mauberge road.
 - French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glageon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezières-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezières and Mohon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

- Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.
- Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.
- Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.
- The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.
- Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.
- The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.
- Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.
- Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.
- The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.
- The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubenge.
- In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at \$14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.
- The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Laibach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitz, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.
- The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.
- More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.
- King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.
- Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.
- The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.
- President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.
- Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.
- Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."
- King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.
- When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows. From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanche, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woivre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.
- The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-

ville, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

—On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanche, Moranville, Abancourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerymen joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

—Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."

—The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."

—Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

—Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently

working in unison, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevik element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfurt on Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.

—The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples." Chairman Barnet of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.

—Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

June 28—German envoys signed the Peace Terms. Aug. 12—Final casualty reports from the Central Records office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,198, total wounded 205,690 and prisoners 4,480.

July 1—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

- | | |
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| 1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. | 31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Le Roy S. Lyon. |
| 2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune. | 32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Aincreville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Haan. |
| 3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown. | 33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell, Jr. |
| 4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey. | 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston. |
| 5th (Regulars)—Cunet and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely. | 35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Sommedieue and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub. |
| 6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon. | 36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois; Major Gen. W. R. Smith. |
| 7th (Regulars)—Euvezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer. | 37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth. |
| 26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lamford. | 38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howze. |
| 27th (New York)—Corble, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. | 42d (Rainbow)—Maisonneuve and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes. |
| 28th (Pennsylvania)—Houdicourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hoy. | 57th (New York City)—La Bassée, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander. |
| 29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis. | 78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McRae. |
| | 79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vocherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn. |
| | 80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite. |
| | 81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey. |

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.
 84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.
 86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Taily and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
 90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Ne-

vada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oestroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
 92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
 83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
 76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montreux; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
 85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Ponilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
 40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations

in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

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